ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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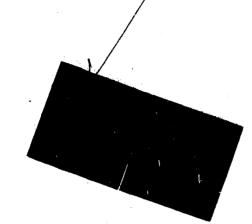
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EASTERN

F.O. 371

1947



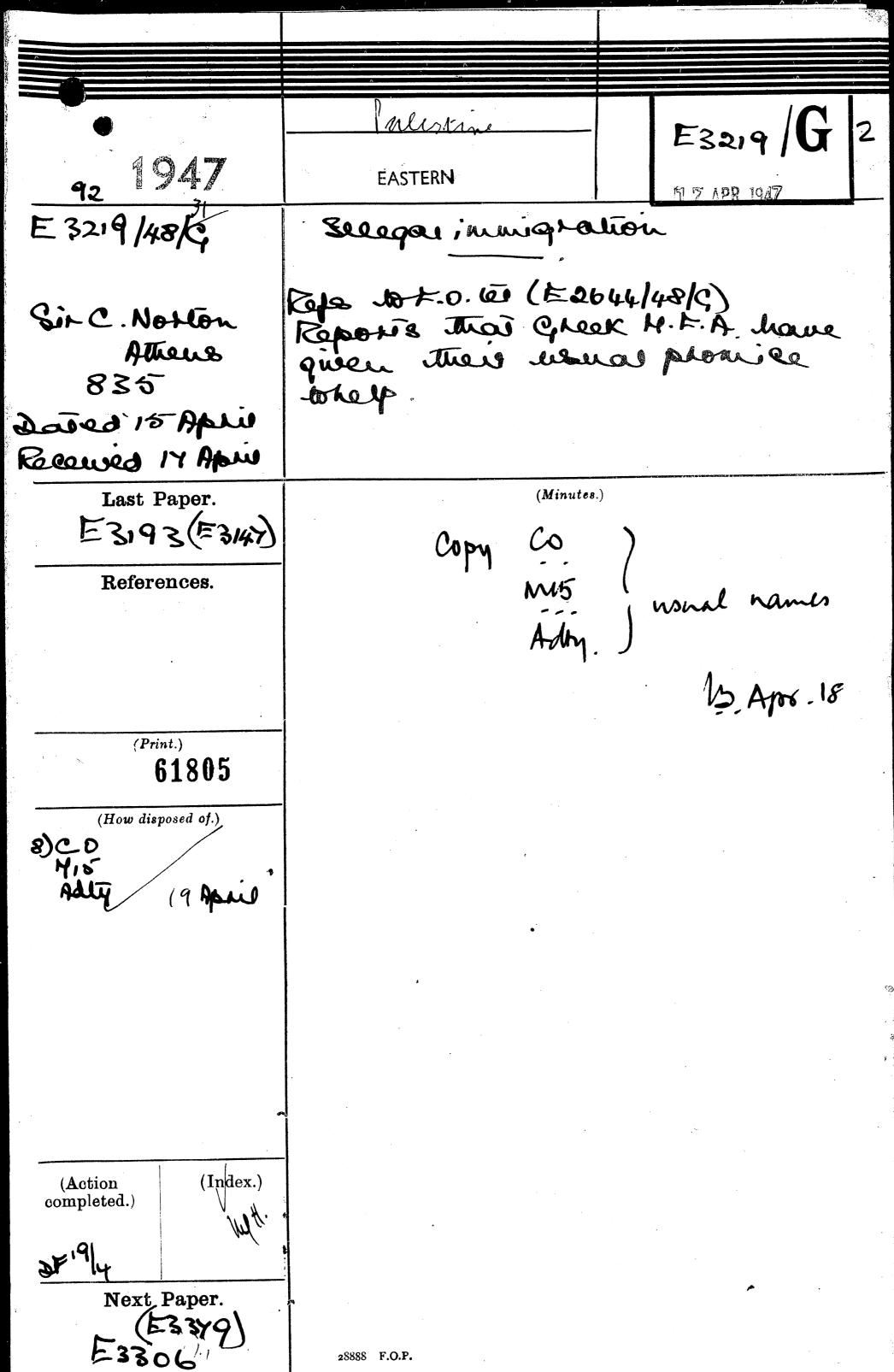
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pp. 3219 - 3561

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28888 F.O.P.

117 APR 1947

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2.

FROM ATHENS TO FOREIGN OFFICE .

Sir C. Norton. No.835.

D. 4.38 p.m. 16th April, 1947.

15th April, 1947.

R. 7.55 p.m. 16th April, 1947.

888888

IMPORT ANT

SECRET

16/8 of Pd 29

Your telegram No.725. Illegal immigration traffic.

Greek reply to note in my despatch No.148 is simply the usual promise to do all in their power to help.

2. No (repeat no) reference is made to specific request for cancellation of registration of the three vessels named in your telegram under reference. We are returning to the charge.

E 2644/48/G

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO ATHENS

No. 725

D. 5.15 p.m. 29th March, 1947

29th March, 1947

uuuuu

IMPORTANT

SECRET

My telegram No. 606 [of March 15th: Jewish illegal immigration].

Following three ships reported to be under Greek flag are strongly suspected of being involved in the illegal immigrant traffic:-

"Agias Trias" reported to have met three caiques at Amorgas or Levitha in January.

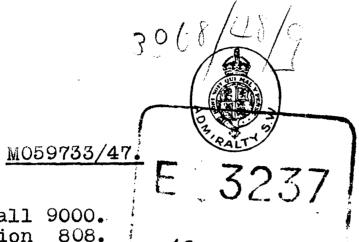
"Archangelos", ready to sail shortly from Marseilles. Owners Spyridon Typaldos: D'Andria is negotiating to purchase. Marseilles agents Ginesta and Company.

"Vasilakis" based on Piraeus. Owners Nicholas George Mayris and Samuel Minionis: purchased in 1945 for the D'Andria group.

- 2. Please request the Greek authorities to cancel the registration of these vessels, whose owners are abusing the Greek flag in order to further this illegal traffic. You should press for very early reply and report result by telegram.
- 3. Greek authorities will doubtless have information about D'Andria, who is one of the principal organisers of shipping for the illegal immigrant traffic. Nationality Italian, christian name Stefano, born Smyrna January 24th 1897.

OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

32003 F.O.P



Admiralty. S.W.1.

15 April, 1947.

Whitehall 9000. Extension 808.

My dear Beith,

Would you please refer to my letter of the 1st April under this reference.

- 2. On consulting the Commander-in-Chief we find that non-resale was not a condition of the transfer of these L.C.T.s to the Italian Government. In fact the only condition was that they should not be exported from Italy.
- The only document which the Italians signed was the normal receipt-note including:
 - Agreement "that the responsibility for (a) safeguarding, moving and disposing of the material is that of the Italian Government", and
 - Recognition "that such material is (b) accepted as the property of the Italian Government upon the condition that an agreed settlement between the British Government and the Italian Government shall be made at an agreed future date."
- As you see this does not get us much further forward.

J.G.S. Beith, Esq., Foreign Office, S.W.1. of the Italian Government in allowing these craft, handed over for civil rehabilitation, to be used for illegal immigration is intolerable and we should be glad if you would take the matter up with the Italian Government.

Yours sincerely,

GWHoods

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371 / 61805

32003 F.O.P.

325-6

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference: FO 371 61805

9

Registry No. E 3247/48/31 J.G.S.B.

Draft.

Top Secret. Restricted.

TOP SECRET

Dear Chancery.

to U.N.R.R.A.

Chancery, Washingto (From Eastern Department)

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1. Commissation to the Director- Com MUNRIA as previously

Your telegram No. 2311 of April 17th about Jewish illegal immigration into Palestine and the representations recently made by the Italian Government

instructed

We enclose a copy of the Minister of State's letter to Sir Humphrey Gale on this subject and of Sir Humphrey Gale reply. We do not propose to pursue this matter further with U.N.R.R.A. in view of the fact that the organisation is already in the process of closing down We are more concerned at present to prevent the A.J.D.C. and other Jewish bodies from securing the same special position under I.R.O. as they held under U.N. R. R. A.

As regards the final question asked in your telegram, we sent you herewith a copy of the latest survey of the illegal immigration situation prepared by the intellegence authorities.

RECORD OFFICE, 61895

We/

We hope that Beeley will have an opportunity of visiting Washington during his present visit to the United States and that he will then be able personally to give you a picture of the situation as we see it. Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

E 3247

Cypher/OTP

18

DEPARTMENTAL NO.2.

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel,

D. 9.08 p.m. 17th April, 1947.

No.2311 17th April,1947.

R. 4.45 a.m. 18th April, 1947.

Repeated to Rome.

ର ହ ହ

IMPORTANT

Your telegram No. 3672.

Illegal immigration into Palestine.

In view of considerations advanced in Rome telegram No.824, do you still wish us to take action suggested in last sentence of your telegram under reference.

- 2. In any event, I do not think that any discussion in the central committee of UNRRA could have profitable result at this stage, and I hope therefore that Italians will not be encouraged to take the matter there. I believe we can handle it better by direct discussion with Katzen, and with less likelihood of difficulties with the Americans.
- 3. We are accordingly taking the matter up with him informally and in general terms at once, so as to make sure he is aware of your concern before he leaves for the United Kingdom early next week. But before taking any more formal action I should be grateful for a summary of points contained in Minister of State's letter to Sir Humphrey Gale as we would like any communication we make to be as concrete as is possible in the circumstances.
- As regards reference in paragraph 5 of Rome telegram No.824 to "High UNRRA Personalities" I doubt if Rooks, Jackson or Katzen are in Zienist camp. Nor presumably is General Gale. Has His Majesty's Ambassador the UNRRA mission in Italy chiefly in mind. Second enclosure in your despatch number 3068 of 1946 indicated that at that time trouble was thought to lie in Italy and even more in Central Europe. Does general picture in that document in your view still hold good?

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted,
Open.

Dydft.

The Chancery, Washington.

(From Eastern Dift.)

E3534/48/31

Letter under

Toly in E2716

Mis (agree Refreu Ognis) Wisarus E1857 Icr

Why Mr Becky Un. scl. N. York

Who be are

OUT FILE

12

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

6 May 1947.

TOP SECRET

Dear Chancery,

Please refer to your telegram No.2311 of
April 17th about Jewish illegal immigration
into Palestine and the representations recently
made by the Italian Government to U.N.R.R.A.

We enclose a copy of the Minister of State's letter to Sir H. Gale on this subject and of We do not propose Mr. Dudley Ward's reply. to see this matter further with U.N.R.R.A. in view of the fact that the organisation is in the process of closing down, and we do not now require you to address a communication to the Director-General as previously instructed. We are more concerned at present to prevent the A.J.D.C. and other Jewish bodies from securing the same special cohession under I.R.O. as they held under U.N.R.R.A. PARA As regards the final question asked in your telegram, we send you herewith a copy of the latest survey of the illegal immigration situation prepared by the Intelligence Authorities.

deals with the U.S.A. We hope that Beeley, will have an opportunity of visiting Washington during his present visit to the United States and that he will then be able personally to give you a picture of the situation as we see it.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

JB May

OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

(E. 3247/48/31.)

16th May, 1947.

TOP SECRET

Dear Chancery,

Please refer to your telegram No. 2311 of 17th April about Jewish illegel immigration into Palestine and the representations recently made by the Italian Government to U.N.R.R.A.

We enclose a copy of the Minister of State's letter to Sir Humphrey Gale on this subject and of Mr. Dudley Ward's reply. We do not propose to pursue this matter further with U.N.R.R.A. in view of the fact that the organisation is in the process of closing down, and we do not now require you to address a communication to the Director-General as previously instructed. We are more concerned at present to prevent the A.J.D.C. and other Jewish bodies from securing the same special position under the International Refugee Organisation as they held under U.N.R.A.A.

As regards the final question asked in your telegram, we send you herewith a copy of the latest survey of the illegal immigration situation prepared by the intelligence authorities.

We hope that Beeley, to whom we are sending a copy of this letter, will have an opportunity of visiting Washington during his present visit to the United States and that he will then be able personally to give you a picture of the situation as we see it.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Ambassy,
Washington.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61895

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E 32561 48 19	Alles on illegas immigrant ships	
Sir T. Ployd Commo	The copy tested the sand correspondence with hamitalty regardence or islegal immigrant ships.	
Recevies 19 April		
Last Paper.	(Minutes.)	
E3716	See also E3338/48/9	
References. E1348/48/5 E2119/48/31	Mr. Dodds of the Admiralty asked me whether I could let him know urgently what the Foreign Office view was on the proposal put forward in paragraph 11 of Mr. Lang's letter of April 15th within. After consulting Mr. Halford, I told Mr. Dodds that, as foreshadowed in Sir R. Howe's letter, of I april to Mr. Martin of the Colonial Office, we should have no objection to the matter being taken once more to the Lord Chancellor. We should therefore be prepared to hear that the Lord Chancellor proposes to re-consider the matter with the assistance of the departmental experts concerned. No doubt Mr. Beckett will represent the Foreign Office, seconded by someone from the Eastern Department. I take it that the Foreign Office view remains as stated in Mr. Beckett's minute on E 2119 148 131 and Sir R. Howe's letter of April 13th to the Colonial Office.	
(Print.) (How disposed of.)		
	Mr. Evans 23/4 (for Mr. Beckett) (J.G.S. Beith) 22nd April, 1947.	
	Let us hope they chancellor takes a falting	
(Action completed.) (Index.)	view. Larram 23/4 Land	
Next Paper.	-	

Reference:

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Center Soon

COLONIAL OFFICE,

19.15

DOWNING STREET, S.W.1.

18/

E3256

 \in

19 APR 1947 1947

With Sir Thomas Lloyd's compliments.

16th April,1947.

* 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61895

76021/54/47 Pal.

Secret.

loth april, 1947.

16

· Dear Lange

Thank you for your letter of 15th April to Jeffries on the subject of the arrest of illegal immigrant ships. We agree that the points of law should now be referred to the Lord Chancellor and that the departmental correspondence which you mention should be laid before him. The Colonial Office would wish to be represented at any meeting called by the Lord Chancellor.

- Lord Chancellor's opinion favour the interception of ships on the high seas, the Cabinet would have to decide whether in fact this practice should be adopted. As the "President Warfield" with a reputed capacity of 5000 has now arrived in Warseilles and, being a Honduran ship is a suitable subject for interception, we hope it will be possible to secure a decision within the next few days.
- The Sargent. (Sgd) T.I.K. Lloyd.

J.G.Lang, Esq., C.B.

TO 371 51805

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF MR. J.G.LANG.

15th April, 1747.

TOP UT.

Tear Jefffries,

3.038695/47

You wrote to me on the 5th April on the subject of the errest of illegal immigrant ships. As the First Sea Lord informed your Secretary of State on the 10th April, we have been in consultation with First Lord who is in the Mediterranean, and I am now in a position to give you our reply.

- The issue dealt with in this letter is the proposal in your perultimate paragraph that H. M. Ships should be authorised to arrest on the high seas any illegal immigrant ship, either
 - (a) whose flag state has agreed to interception;
 - (b) whose registration certificate has been withdrawn at our request.

We have first to decide whether this is legal in international law, and if so whether H.M. Government are propared, as a matter of policy, to approve it.

- I make the above points in order to distinguish them from the practical operation of carrying out arrest and diversion to Cyprus; this would be purely a naval operation, would have to remain optional and would be put into effect by naval authorities on the spot whenever circumstances rendered it practicable.
- I must put it on record that the Admiralty are still opposed to the policy outlined in paragraph 2 above, for the reasons given in Le Maitre's letter to Martin of the 7th March.
- To the reasons given in that letter we may add the considerations that H.S. Government have recently taken a very high line about international law at sea in the forfu mining

Sir C.J. Jeffries, M.C.M.G., U. J. E.

0236

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON 61805

case, and again that the principal critics of our Palesting policy, the W.A.A. are very sensitive about this apsect of international law from their experience in the "I'm alone" case.

- present attitude and that which we took up in C.P.434 before the Cabinet. Proposals in C.P.434 dealt with the arrest on the high seas of ships that had no status and no protector, and so could not claim the benefits of international law. These proposals, therefore, we thought could be justified as legal, but the lord Chancellor ruled that they were illegal. Your present proposals be think to be prima facie illegal, even though the flag state may accept the illegality.
- 7. The note from Nowe's letter of the 1st April that the Foreign Office are prepared to accept agreement on the part of the flag state, in lieu of a formal freaty, to condone this illegality, although we are not very happy about this.
- 8. We agree with the further Foreign Office view that only the flag at te, and not the national state to which the actual owners may belong, would have the right to complain, but in this case it is not so much any complaints by individual states that we are afraid of, so much as the breach of low from the long term point of view.
- 9. To sum up, we do not welieve that any short term advantage that might be gained by the expedient you advocate would be justified in the light of what we consider to be its potential long term results.
- 10. However, subject to the score remarks, we now agree that the Lord Chancellor should be consulted about the legality of the policy set out in paragraph 2.
- 11. As the Admiralty were the Lepartment responsible for laying the original proposal before the Calinet, we are prepared, unless we hear differently from yourself and the roreign Office,

to lay the departmental correspondence before the Lord Chancellor. I attach as an annex a list of the letters we would propose to lay. We assume that representatives of the Foreign Office, Colonial Office and the Agairalty would attend before the Lord Chancellor. I am sending a copy of this letter to Orme Sargent.

Tours sincerely,

98.3mg

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[*

Annex.

List of Correspondence to be laid before

the Lord Chancellor.

- -1. Letter from Mr. Higham, Colonial Office, to Mr. Beith, Poreign Office, dated 12th February.
- -2. Letter from Er. Beith to Er. Higham dated 25th February.
 - 3. Letter from Mr. Le Maitre, Admiralty, to Mr. Martin, Colonial Office, dated 7th March.
- 4. Letter from Mr. Martin to Mr. Le Meitre dated
 7th March. (Received after despatch of letter 3).
- . 5. Letter from Sir R.G. Howe, Foreign Office, to.
 Mr. Martin, dated 1st April.
 - 6. Letter from Sir C.J. Jefferies to Mr. Lang, Admirelty, dated 9th April.
 - 7. Letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to First Sea Lord, dated 1 th April.
- 8. Letter from First Sea Lord to Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 10th April.
- 9. Letter from Mr. Lang to Sir C.J.Jefferies, dated 15th April.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

E

E 3270 21

PALESTINE

21 APri

Registry | 63270/48/31.

TELEGRAM FROM |
No. | No. | No. |
Dated | Received in Registry | 902 |
19. Unit 1944

Refer & D. Col 8672 (E2716/48/31) Holes Station My Foreign Officer one emboursed by reports in contain newspaper for 40. prokleman repelled that Atalatan Good Lod officially referred against UNRRA; assistance to the things have have such since from any which were the such and severalists graded repeated at annual several.

Last Paper.

References.

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Lever M15
april 21

(Action completed.)

Next Paper.

3275.

(Minutes.

I rather expected this reaction and must hold myself responsible tor authorising News Dept. to Say someting about our Support of the Italian case. I don't think any great harmis done but I suggest that for the future we should Cimit ou selves to stating the general case about illegal unimigration (mornich Nows Dept are brifed autwrit · Can he followed in the tels.) and octram from publicismy any

FO 371 / 6180

32003 F.O.P.

any representations we may make to Goots. I international hodies on the subject (especially as in the nature?) things there representations cannot always be very successful?

New Opt Mily
My Jaja

My 19/4

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61805

E 3270

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

21 ATR

Cypher/OTP

FROM ROME TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir N Charles.

No. 902

D. 1. 24p.m. 19th April, 1947.

19th April, 1947.

R. 7. 100.m. 19th April, 1947.

Repeated to Washington

2222 27/6/49/?/
Your telegram No. 3,672 to Washington.

Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs are embarrassed by the reports in certain Italian newspapers that Foreign Office spokesman revealed that the Italian Government had officially protested against U.N.R.R.A.'s assistance to illegal Jewish immigration (my telegram No. 713). The Ministry are under fire from American journalists and Director of U.N.R.R.A.'s Italian Mission is angry.

2. The Ministry feel that publicity about these delicate negotiations with U.N.R.R.A. should be avoided as far as possible.

Please repeat to Washington as my realegram No. 169.

[Repeated to Washington].



RECORD OFFICE,

32003 F.O.P.

3279

(3)

E 3275

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Lations)

No. 1204

D. 2.55 p.m. 19th April, 1947.

19th April, 1947. R. 11.50 p.m. 19th April, 1947.

Repeated to Washington

IMMEDIATE

GIANT

Your telegram No. 1113.

Illegal immigration into Palestine.

At urgent request of United States Delegation, I have asked Secretariat to hold up temporarily action which they were about to take as result of note which I addressed to Mr. Lie on April, 15th, requesting him to appeal to United Nations to prevent transit and departure of Jews attempting to enter Palestine illegally.

2. I understand that Mr. Acheson wishes to discuss the matter as soon as possible with His Majesty's Embassy in Washington. It was pointed out to United States
Delegation, that we should wish Secretariat to take action
(which would consist of telegraphing text of my note to
all member states) at earliest opportunity, since question was connected with decision of His Majesty's Government to submit Palestine question to forthcoming

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 61805

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F,O.P

No. 63. E 3279 MONTEVID
OPEN. 21 APR /7/76

BRITISH EMBASSY,

21

MONTEVIDEO.

3rd April, 1947.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 199 of the 28th November, 1946, I have the honour to report that a decree published by the Ministry of the Interior on the 28th February last purports to define the conditions in which foreigners may obtain Uruguayan visas. This decree is extremely lengthy, but it really contains nothing new except in so far as it stipulates that prospective individual immigrants, unless their entry into Uruguay is part of a Government-sponsored scheme, must possess at least 10,000 pesos Uruguayan currency. In the case of a man and his wife, the amount is fixed at 8,000 pesos each while in the case of a family consisting of more than two persons each person must possess 6,000 pesos. Children under 15 do not count as individuals unless their number exceeds three, in which case each child must produce the sum of 500 pesos.

2. Immigrants, in addition to the usual health, vaccination and good conduct certificates, must be in a position to prove that they do not belong to, or sympathise with, any movement which favours the overthrow of the Government by violence. There is a long list of persons who will be regarded as ineligible for immigration, including beggars, lepers, lunatics, habitual drunkards, prostitutes and criminals of all kinds except those who have been condemned for political reasons.

3. Temporary visas will be granted to tourists. artists, lecturers, sportsmen, etcetera on production of valid passports and health certificates.

4. Nationals, whether native or naturalised, of any country on the American Continent may enter Uruguay with no more formality than the production to a Uruguayan Consul of a passport or Cedula de Identidad, which will be visaed gratis. Argentines and Paraguayans are exempt even from the necessity of having their Cédulas visaed. Chileans will be provided with a special pass by the competent Uruguayan Consular Officer upon production to him of their Cédulas.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, Sir, Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

Gordon Vereker

The Right Honourable Clement Attlee, M.P.,

> etc., etc.,

> > FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

32003 **F.O.P**

29

Atoph Lolan.

How mikeith

(Restricted)

294 20 mm

(54/40/47)

British Legation Stockholm.

IIth April, 1947.

E 3280

Restricted:

21 APM

My dear Hankey,

Telegrams from London in to-day's Swedish papers alleging that a Note has been addressed to the Swedish Government on the illegal traffic to Palestine remind me that I have not yet found time to report the action I have taken here as a result of your more recent instructions.

I did not write a Note; largely for the reason that a Note, unless watered down to an extent that would deprive it of all vigour, would almost certainly have evoked a legalistic reply from the Swedes, which would have left us where we were before. What I wanted was to ensure that the Swedes would not offend again. After receipt of your telegram No. 161 I called on Monsieur Undén on March 13th and impressed upon him that His Majesty's Government were gravely concerned at Sweden having become a collecting base for illegal immigration into Palestine. I gave him all the facts about the "Ulua" and reminded him that before that vessel had left Sweden, I had, he himself being engaged at the Riksdag, spoken in the most urgent manner to the Head of the Political Department, and had informed him amongst other things that the Cuban Government had repudiated the visas. (A statement that these visas were forged was in fact published by the Cuban Legation in Stockholm in the Swedish press of March 13th). Monsieur Grafström promised to bring my representations to the immediate attention of the Swedish Government; nevertheless the "Ulua" had been allowed to leave. I repeated once

69.41/

The Hon. R.M.A. Hankey, C.M.G.

Northern Department,

Foreign Office.

RECEIVED IN C.B.

18 APR 1347

IT TO DEPT.

2 1 APP 10

more to Monsieur Undén the arguments advanced in the enclosure to the letter from the Eastern Department to my Chancery of February 6th.

Monsieur Unden seemed embarrassed. He admitted that he had suspected that these Jews were going to Palestine, though their leader had assured the police who had interrogated him that they were in fact bound for Cuba. This man would get into serious trouble if he returned to Sweden on the ground of having deceived the police. The Swedish authorities had examined the boat to see if they could find any grounds for holding it up for sanitary or security reasons. But no such grounds could be found. Monsieur Undén tried once more, but with no great assurance, to return to the matter of principle, and cited the Swedish reply to the Russians who had objected to Estonians being allowed to leave Sweden. I replied that that seemed to me quite a different matter; there was no suggestion that these Estonians were leaving with the deliberate purpose of breaking the laws of any other country or even that they could conceivably embarrass the Soviet Union by their presence in one country rather than in another.

Monsieur Undén, without giving me any definite promise, took notes of what I had said and was keenly interested in such details as I could give him of other suspected vessels lying in Swedish ports. I left hin in no doubt whatever that, though my present representations were more in the nature of a warning as to the future than a protest about the past, we should feel that we had very serious cause for complaint if a similar happening occurred again. From the questions he asked it was clear that Monsieur Undén proposed to explore the question once more.

61805

On/

2348/28/9

On receipt of your telegram No. 613 to Belgrade (No. 203 to us) of March 15th, I called on the Secretary-General; reminded him of the talk I had had a few days earlier with Monsieur Unden of which he was aware; told him that since that interview I had received a further telegram instructing me to reinforce my representations in vigorous terms; and in fact left him in no doubt that continued facilitation of the traffic would not be beneficial to the relations between our countries.

Incidentally I still seem to be awaiting the suggestions promised in paragraph 3 of your telegram to Belgrade No. 613 of March 15th.

I am trying to find out the preset state of would-be immigrant Jewry in Sweden, and whether in fact there is likely to be a repetition of attempted shipment from here.

Yours ever,

61805

THIS WRITTEN LON Registry No. E 3280/48/31 J.G.S.B. Confidential. Restricted.

Mr. J. T. Henderson Stockholm.

J.G. S. (From Mr. Beith)

OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1. 1947.

My dear gim,

Jerram's letter to Hankey 54/40/47, of April 11th, has come to the Eastern Department for action, and I am accordingly replying to the point he raised in the penultimate paragraph about the further suggestions promised in paragraph 3 of Foreigh Office telegram to Belgrade No. 613 of March 15th.

We are not at present in the A position to add very much to the guidance we have already sent you on this subject. I would however, refer you to a final despatch which you will shortly receive on the subject of the obligations of member states under the International Conventions for the Safety of Life at Sea and respecting Load Lines. P.S. was atte to explain the

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

OUT FILE FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

8th May, 1947.

(E. 3280/48/31).

RESTRICTED

My dear Jun,

Jerram's letter to Hankey 54/40/47, of lith April, has come to the Eastern Department for action, and I am accordingly replying to the point he raised in the penultimate paragraph about the further suggestions promised in paragraph 3 of Foreign Office telegram to Belgrade No. 613 of 15th March.

We are not at present in a position to add very much to the guidance we have already sent you on this subject. I would, however, refer you to an official despatch which you will shortly receive on the subject of the obligations of member states under the International Conventions for the Safety of Life at Sea and respecting Load Lines.

Yours even, (Sqd.) John Beith (J.G.S. Beith).

P.S. I was able to explain the position personally to Jerram, whom I have just seen here.

J.T. Henderson, Esq., Stockholm.

RECORD OFFICE,

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Following document(s) retained in the

Department of origin under Section 3 (4)

of the Public Records Act, 1958

E3306/48/31

GINTO

61805

32003 F.O.P

No. 106 (193/2/47) at New York, HIS Majesty's Permanent Delegate to United Nations/ presents his compliments to H.M.P.S.of S.for Foreign and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned rs documents. British. Delegation to the New York. April 15, 1947.... Reference to previous correspondence: F.O.Despatch No.128 of March 29th, 1947. Description of Enclosure. Name and Date. Subject. Copy of letter to Illegal Jewish His Excellency, immigration to M. Trygve Lie, Palestine. United Nations. (copies also sent to Washington and Moscow).

E 3319

3479A [31211] (8)

Ho.28 (Ref.193/2/47)

CUNFILLENTIAL

air,

In connection with the decision of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdon to subsit the question of Pelestine to the General Assembly of the United Nations, I have the honour, under instructions from His Rejesty's Principal Secretary of btate for Foreign Affairs, to draw Your Excellency's ettention to the situation in regard to illegal Jewish immigration into Palestine.

- 2. As an indication of the extent of this problem I ould mention that during the four and a half months from mid-October 1946 cawards approximately 11,000 Jevish illegal immigrants from various European porta were intercepted in Valestine waters and diverted to comps in Cyprus. This figure may be compared with the present legal immigration rate of 18,000 a year and the fact. mentioned by Mr. Bevin in his speech in the House of Commons on February 25th last, that 96,000 Jewish immigrants had then entered Palestine since December 1945.
- 3. In the face of this situation His Majesty's Government recently made renewed representations to all the European Governments concerned to prevent the departure of illegal immigrant vessels. Now, however, that the question of Felestine has been submitted to the United Nations, His Majesty's Government consider that it is especially incumbent on all States Members of the Organisation to prevent the encouragement of any illegal activity which is likely to incresse the difficulty of finding a solution of the Palestine problem. I am, therefore, instructed to request you to appeal to all Member States to take the strictest precautions, in so far as they are concerned, to prevent the transit through their territory and the departure from their ports

His Excellency. M. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, United Nations, Lake Success, Long Island.

/of ...

of Jews attempting to enter Palestine illegally.

4. I shall be grateful if Your Excellency will inform me of the steps which you are able to take to give effect to this request.

I have the honour to be Sir, Your obedient Servant,

(SA) A. CADOG. IN

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM WASHINGTON TO FORLIGH OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel No. 2382

D. 7.34 p.m. 21st April 1947 R. 2.55 a.m. 22nd April 1947

21st April 1947 Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York

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IMM DIATE SECRET GIANT

7275 / N. C

United Kingdom Delegation New York telegram No. 1204. Note to Secretary-General of United Nations on illegal immigration.

Loy Henderson explained State Department's Views on telephone this evening. They are that, if Secretary-General were to circularise member States about illegal immigration at His Majesty's Government's request before Special Assembly meets, probable result would be that someone would raise matter in the Special Assembly and that a discussion on this question of substance might then arise, which is what we want to avoid. He said that the Arabs are considering the putting forward of a Resolution aimed at preventing Jewish immigration pending discussion by the United Nations in September, whilst the Zionists want to persuade the United Nations to ensure that free Jewish immigration is permitted during that period. The Secretary-General's proposed appeal might thus well precipitate a discussion.

2. He emphasised that the State Department did not wish to hinder us in our action but that they felt that, if we wished United Nations assistance on this point, it would be better for it to be deferred until the Special Committee is set up. The appeal could then be made by the Secretary-General on the ground that the Palestine question was now on the agenda for the September Assembly and that the Committee's and Assembly's work should not be prejudiced by any encouragement of the illegal immigration traffic from members of the United Nations.

Wish to send, but State Department inform us that Mr. Herschel Johnson Will also discuss matter with Sir Alexander Cadogan.

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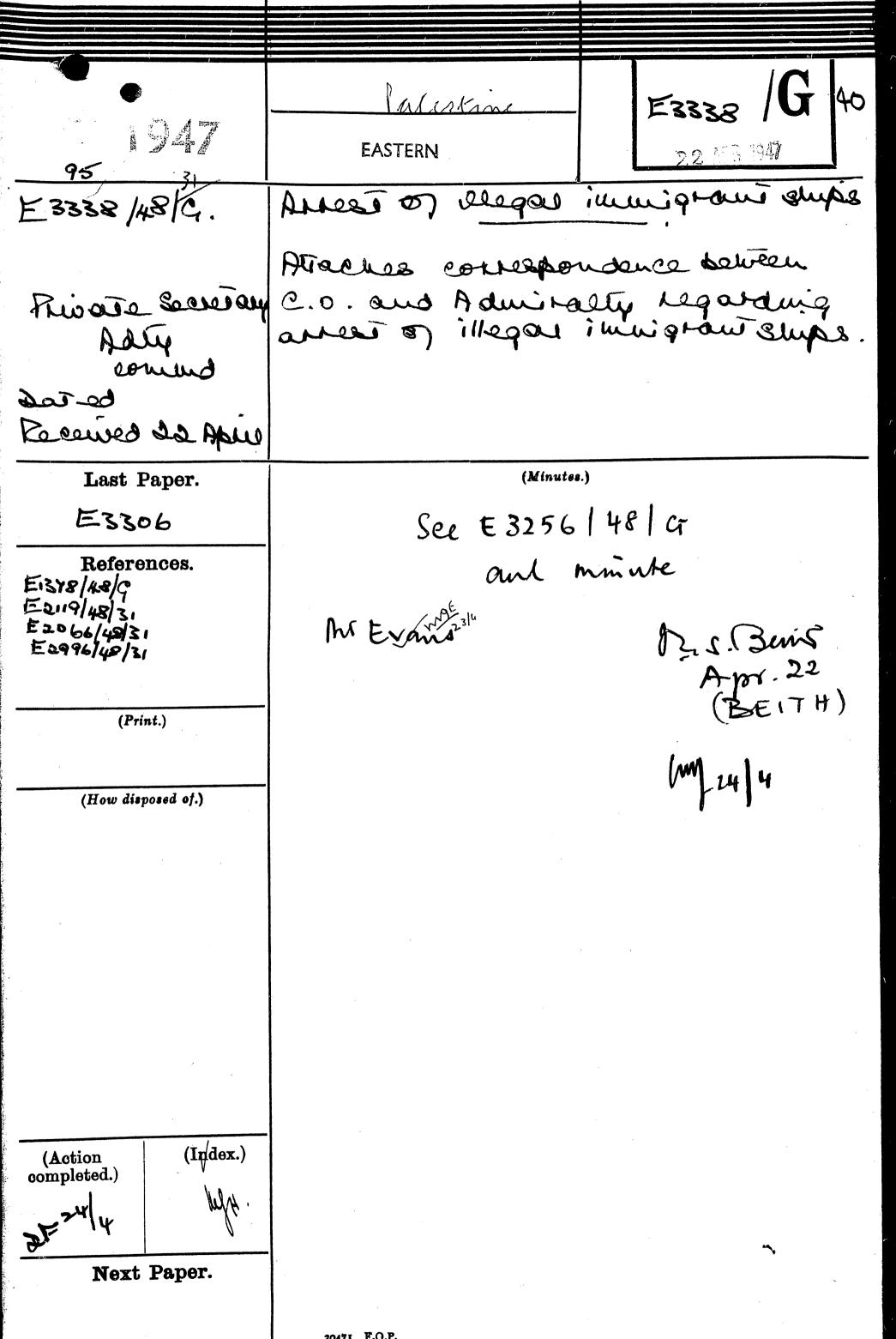
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61805

30471 F.O.P.



With

the Private Secretary's compliments.

ADMIRALTY, S.W.1.

Reference: TO 371

COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

COPY NO. 2.

19th april, 1947.

the first lord made proposals to the Cabinet that Commanding Officer of H. . Ships should be given authority to arrest on the high seas cert in specified categories of vessels suspected of carrying illegal Jewish immigrants to relesting. The Cabinet (Cabinet 104 (.6)), conclusion (f) arroyal should be discussed by the lard chancellor with the legal implications of this proposal should be discussed by the lard chancellor with the legal advicers of the Foreign of the Lord Chancellor are finally, as a result of the Lord Chancellor's opinion. (C.1.(46) 465), the First Lord did not pursue the above proposals.

stion to cert in revised proposals made by the Colonial Unite, the sup orted by the Foreign O. ice, to the effect that H. . Thips should be thingised to arrest on the high seasony illegal indigent ship, either

- (*) whose flet state was sured to interception.
- (b) mose registration certificate mas been withdrawn at our request.

Copies of the comes on ence between the three hepartments, huch are enclosed with this letter, sufficiently set out the vierpoints expressed.

The correspondence indicates, the foreign carice, colonial tarice and admiralty have agreed that their represent tives should consult the hord Chancellor as to the legality in international law of these revised proposals.

At the cesic of the first lare I therefore write to ask whether the lord Chincellar would be good enough to study this correspondence and to arrange to meet the epresentatives of the Separtments concerned at an early date.

I am sending copies of this letter to the Frivite ecretaines at the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office.

J. V. BATTERSBY

COPY.

M.059695/47.

15th April, 1947.

TOP SECRET.

Dear Jeffries,

You wrote to me on the 5th April on the subject of the arrest of illegal ammigrant ships. As the First Sea Lord informed your Secretary of State on the 10th April, we have been in consultation with First Lord who is in the Mediterranean, and I am now in a position to give you our reply.

- 2. The issue dealt with in this letter is the proposal in your penultimate paragraph that H.M. Ships should be authorised to arrest on the high seas any illegal immigrant ship, either
 - (a) whose flag state has agreed to interception;
 - (b) whose registration certificate has been withdrawn at our request.

We have first to decide whether this is legal in international law, and if so whether H.M. Government are prepared, as a matter of policy, to approve it.

J. I make the above points in order to distinguish them from the practical operation of carrying out arrest and diversion to Cyprus; this would be purely a naval operation, would have to remain optional and would be put into effect by naval authorities on the

Sir C.J. Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

spot/...

spot whenever circumstances rendered it practicable.

- 4. I must put it on record that the Admiralty are still opposed to the policy outlined in paragraph 2 above, for the reasons given in Le Maitre's letter to Martin of the 7th March.
- 5. To the reasons given in that letter we may add the considerations that H.M. Government have recently taken a very high line about intenational law at sea in the Corfu mining case, and again that the principal critics of our Palestine policy, the U.S.A., are very sensitive about this aspect of international law from their experience in the "I'm alone" case.
- 6. We consider there is no contradiction between our present attitude and that which we took up in C.P. 434 before the Cabinet. Proposals in C.P. 434 dealt with the arrest on the high seas of ships that had no status and no protector, and so could not claim the benefits of international law. These proposals, therefore, we thought could be justified as legal, but the Lord Chancellor ruled that they were illegal. Your present proposals we think to be prima facie illegal, even though the flag state may accept the illegality.
- 7. We note from Howe's letter of the 1st April that the Foreign Office are prepared to accept agreement on the part of the flag state, in lieu of a formal Treaty, to condone this illegality although we are not very happy about this.

RECORD OFFICE, 61805

8/....

- 8. We agree with the further Foreign Office view that only the flag state, and not the national state to which the actual owners may belong, would have the right to complain, but in this case it is not so much any complaints by individual states that we are afraid of, so much as the breach of law from the long term point of view.
- 9. To sum up, we do not believe that any short term advantage that might be gained by the expedient you advocate would be justified in the light of what we consider to be its potential long term results.
- 10. However, subject to the above remarks, we now agree that the Lord Chancellor should be consulted about the legality of the policy set out in paragraph 2.
- 11. As the Admiralty were the Department responsible for laying the original proposal before the Cabinet, we are prepared, unless we hear differently from yourself and the Foreign Office, to lay the departmental correspondence before the Lord Chancellor. I attach as an annex a list of the letters we would propose to lay. We assume that representatives of the Foreign Office, Colonial Office and the Admiralty would attend before the Lord Chancellor. I am sending a copy of this letter to Orme Sargent.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J.G. Lang.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 61805

ANNEX.

List of correspondence to be laid before the Lord Chancellor.

- 1. Letter from Mr. Higham, Colonial Office, to Mr. Beith, Foreign Office, dated 12th February. E1318/48/4
- 2. Letter from Mr. Beith to Mr. Higham dated 25th February.
- 3. Letter from Mr. Le Maitre, Admiralty, to Mr. Martin, Colonial Office, dated 7th March. F2119/48/31
- 4. Letter from Mr. Martin to Mr. Le Maitre dated
 7th March. (Received after despatch of letter 3).
- 5. Letter from Sir R.G. Howe, Foreign Office, to Mr. Martin, dated 1st April.
- 6. Letter from Sir C.J. Jeffries to Mr. Lang, Admiralty, dated 5th April. E2996 (28/3)
- 7. Letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to First Sea Lord, dated 10th April.
- 8. Letter from First Sea Lord to Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 10th April.
- 9. Letter from Mr. Lang to Sir C.J. Jeffries, dated 15th April.

COPY.

TOP SECRET.

10th April, 1947.

My dear Secretary of State,

With reference to your letter of the 10th April, I have seen and carefully considered Jeffries' letter to Lang of the 5th April, and realise to the full the difficult situation arising from the imminent arrival in Palestine of the GUARDIAN. I am sending a telegram to Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, reiterating previous Admiralty instructions that he may, at his discretion, attempt peacefully to divert ships with illegal immigrants bound for Haifa to Famagusta. I am, however, not at all hopeful that such action will produce any result.

- 2. With regard to seizure and forcible diversion of these ships outside territorial waters, I feel that I am bound by the Cabinet decision of the 20th December, and must therefore refer the matter to the First Lord, which I am doing by telegram forthwith. I must, however, say that in my opinion it will be necessary to obtain the Lord Chancellor's opinion before submission to the Cabinet that the decision of 20th December should be varied. There are, as you know, serious Naval objections to tempering with the existing doctrine of freedom on the high seas.
- J. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Minister
 The Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, M.P. of/.....

2 ---

of Defence and Minister of State.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J.H.D. Cunningham.



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COPY.

SECRET - IMMEDIATE.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.

10th April, 1947.

I/....

My dear Sir John,

Will you refer to Jeffries' letter to Lang of the 5th April on subject of diversion of certain illegal immigrant ships to Cyprus direct. The recent sabotage of OCEAN VIGOUR and EMPIRE RIVAL has. I understand, reduced the carrying capacity of the transports on the Haifa-Cyprus haul to 1, 300. We have reliable information that GUARDIAN, a Mondurian ship, left the south of France on the 1st April with 2,400 Jews on board. If it became necessary to land a substantial number of illegal immigrants for temporary detention in Athlit camp, there would be the gravest danger of a serious civil conflagration in Palestine, and I consider that the most urgent and drastic measures are necessary to avoid this possibility. It appears from Tegucigalpa telegram .No.12 to the Foreign Office that the Hondurian Government have no objection to the interception on the high seas of their ships engaged in this traffic, and I would therefore ask you to consider most seriously whether instructions cannot at once be issued to C. in C., Mediterranean, to attempt the diversion of this ship should it be practicable from the naval point of view.

Admiral Sir John Cunningham, G. C. B., M. V.O.

2

I may say that I am writing to the Minister of Transport to ask if he will divert a troopship to Haifa forthwith for the purpose of dealing with the GUARDIAN pas engers, in case diversion should not be effected, and we have asked the High Commissioner to consider, in conjunction with the military and naval authorities at Haifa, whether it would be possible to use the GUARDIAN as a temporary accommodation ship.

I am sending copies of this letter to the Minister of Defence and the Minister of State.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. CreechJones.

COPY

51

76021/54/47

Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.

5th April, 1947.

DearLang

Since the Cabinet decided on 19th December (C.M.(46) 107th Conclusions) not to proceed with the Admiralty proposal that certain categories of illegal immigrant ships should be arrested on the high seas and diverted to Cyprus, the Admiralty and the Colonial Office have been . examining a suggestion that interception and diversion might be practised if the flag States of the vessels concerned had given prior agreement to this action. The views of the Board of Admiralty strongly opposing this suggestion are set out in Le Maitre's letter to Martin of 7th March. Howe has now given the Foreign Office opinion in his letter of 1st April, of which he sent a copy to Le Maitre, from which you will see that the Foreign Office consider that, provided the formal agreement of the flag State is obtained, there would be no grounds for complaint about subsequent interception either from the flag State of the national State of the owner.

I, of course, realise how reluctant the

/Admiralty

J.G. Lang, Esq., C.B.

to

ments in international maritime law which may work to our disadvantage, but I imagine from your advocacy of the original proposals submitted to the Cabinet, that your objections will be largely removed if it is clear, as Howe's letter suggests, that there is no question of introducing any new principle of law.

The Colonial Office reasons for wishing to divert ships to Cyprus are set out in Martin's letter to Le Maitre of 7th March. The improtance of avoiding the incidents which accompany the arrival of ships in Haifa is illustrated by the very serious outrage against the oil depot within an hour of the berthing of the SAN FILIPO on the night of the 30/31 March. As you may know, there is a strong probability that a large Honduranean ship, the PRESIDENT WARFIELD, with accommodation for several thousand, will be sent to Palestine in the near future. The arrival of large numbers at Haifa - numbers certainly beyond the capacity of the transports used for the Cyprus haul - would create a most difficult situation, particularly if it were necessary to disembark these people and hold them in temporary detention in Palestine, and we are sure you will agree that we must do everything possible to avoid this. Doubtless the storm would be weathered, but only at the cost of increased strife and bitterness and British casualties. It is only in connection with activities to

/further

further illegal immigration that there is still a bond of sympathy between the Jewish community and the terrorists and we are anxious to avoid any possible occasion for a rap rochement.

My Secretary of State hopes, therefore, that you will reconsider the view that interception and diversion cannot be undertaken and that the Admiralty will how feel able to agree that His Majesty's Ships should be instructed to send to Cyprus any illegal immigrant ship either

- (a) whose flag State has agreed to interception; or
- (b) whose registration certificate has been withdrawn at our request.

earlier views on this subject expressed in C.P.(46), 463, that we should not proceed without consulting him further we should, of course, see no objection; but either you or we should, we feel take the matter up with him at a very early date. I emphasise the necessity for a quick decision, since I believe that the PRESIDENT WARFIELD has now left Philadelphia

I am sanding a copy of this letter to Orme Sargent.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) C.J.Jeffries (for Llovd who is away).



COPY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

(E. 2119/48/31).

1st April, 1947.

Dear Martin,

You may care to have the views of our Legal Adviser on the legal arguments stated in Le Maitre's letter of the 7th March to you about the interception of illegal immigrant vessels with the consent of the flag State.

Beckett points out, with reference to paragraph 4 of the Admiralty letter, that in his view the position is as follows.

If you arrest, say, a Honduranean ship on the high seas, then prima facie Honduras has a legitimate complaint against you. If, however, she has consented to your so doing, then she can make no complaint and it is really quite immaterial whether her consent takes the shape of a formal treaty or any other shape. If there were anything in the Admiralty objections, it would be on another point, i.e. that you may have a Honduranean ship which is, say, American-owned, so that, though Honduras cannot complain, the United States may. Beckett thinks that there is a legal answer namely, that where treaties have been concluded for arrests on the high seas, - and the United States have concluded such treaties - the consent of the flag State alone has been found to be sufficient.

In/....

J.M. Martin, Esq., Colonial Office.

In the circumstances, there is nothing, so far as we can see, to prevent the Colonial Office taking the matter to the Lord Chancellor if they wish to do so. There may, indeed be very few cases where we shall succeed in securing the consent of the flag State and although we would only secure the relative advantage of early diversion to Cyprus and not the final immobilisation of a potential illegal immigrant ship, we nevertheless think the matter is worth pursuing.

In short, we think we should aim: -

- (a) at getting certificates of registration removed from suspect ships;
- (b) at securing approval for interception on the high seas of (1) ships without certificates of registration and (2) ships whose flag State has agreed to interception.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Le Maitre.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R.G. Howe.

56

76021/54/47.

COPY. Colonial Office,
Downing Street, S.W.1.

SECRET.

Dear Le Maitre,

As you will be aware from Beith's letter to Higham of the 25th of February, the Foreign Office legal adviser considers that the interception of illegal immigrant ships on the high seas, with the agreement of the flag States concerned, would be covered under international law. I understand, however, that the Board of Admiralty have certain doubts regarding both the legality and the advisability of such a course.

I am writing to you to put on record that the considerations which led us to welcome the Admiralty's original pro osals to the Cabinet apply with still greater force today. The High Commissioner reports that every arrival of an illegal immigrant ship throws the Jewish community into a state of highly wrought emotional tension. Although I would not claim that the arrival of the ULUA on the 28th February was the direct cause of the outrages of the 1st March, there is no doubt that the terrorists are only too glad to seize an opportunity of this kind as an immediate excuse for their operations, while the Jewish population are so strongly in favour of immigration legal or illegal that they are more ready to condone terrorism when it appears to be connected with the arrival of a fresh shipload of refugees.

61805

H.S. Le Maitre, Esq., C.B.

You/....

You will also not be unaware of the difficulties caused by the present Jewish practice of applying for writs of Habeas Corpus in an endeavour to prevent the deportation of immigrants to Cyprus. Fortunately these attempts have so far been unsuccessful and I now learn that the High Court have rejected an application which was made following the arrival of the ULUA. However, considerable inconvenience is caused by the necessity of keeping the immigrants on board ship within terratorial waters pending the hearing of these cases and the fact that proceedings before the Court are being taken does not in any way help to lessen the emotional tension in Palestine.

There have, as you know, been persistent rumours of an attempt to run a squadron of ships through to Palestine in company. No doubt this would be a difficult feat of seamanship for the crews of such illfound vessels, but I imagine the possibility must be taken seriously. Recent evidence of such an attempt is more circumstantial than any we have previously had. In addition we must prepare for the early arrival of a considerable number of ships and immigrants and there is a possibility that three at least are now on their way to Palestine. reports place the probable number of immigrants for whom ships are now available as 25 - 30,000, while it is quite possible that 10,000 of these may arrive within the next few weeks. The coming weeks may therefore bring great practical difficulties in the way of receiving these ships at Haifa and arranging for the trans-shipment of immigrants to Cyprus, and

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

Me/.

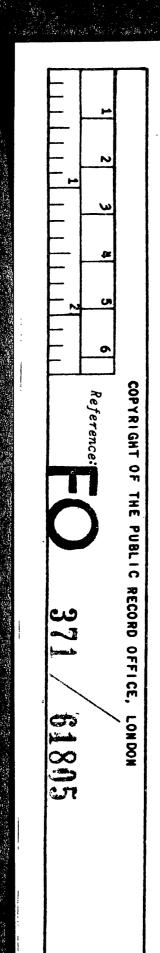
we should be very reluctant to abandon, without the most compelling reasons, a proposal which, although it does not lessen the total number of immigrants to be dealt with, does offer some prospect of easing the practical difficulties of their reception and of minimizing the internal security difficulties of the minimizing the internal security difficulties of the Palestine administration and the military authorities.

The question is, we submit, of great importance and urgency and we should be grateful for an early expression of the Admiralty's views. It may be that, before reaching a final decision, you would prefer the legal aspect to be submitted to the Lord Chancellor. If so, I am sure that my Secretary of State would concur in the proposal.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Howe at the Foreign Office.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J.M. Martin:



OPY.

M. 059695/47.

U.S.S., Admiralty, S.W.1.

7th March, 1947.

Dear Martin,

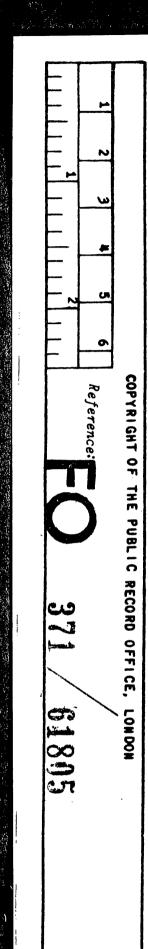
TOP SECRET.

Would you please refer to Higham's letter of the 12th February to Beith, a copy of which was sent to Dodds (76021/54/47). As you know the application of the proposed policy to the recent case of the ULUA was overtaken by the arrival of the ship off Palestine.

2. In the meantime, however, we have been considering the general question. I need hardly say that the Admiralty are very unwilling to interfere with the fundamental principle of the freedom of the seas which Lord Stowell described as follows:-

"In places where no local authority exists where the subjects of all states meet upon a footing of entire equality and independence no one state or any of its subjects has a right to assume or exercise authority over the servants of another".

J.M. Martin, Esq., C.B., C.V.O., Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.



COPY.

Foreign Office, S.W.1.

(E.1378/48/G).

25th February, 1947.

Dear Higham,

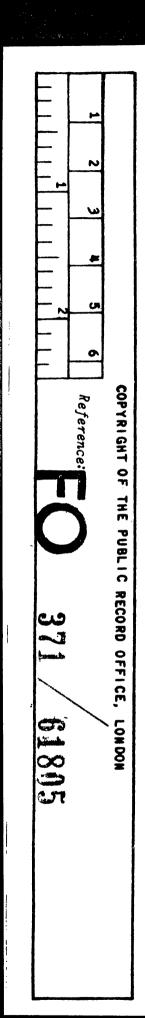
Thank you for your letter of the 12th February containing the suggestion that we might ask countries whose flag is being worn by illegal immigrant ships to agree to their interception on the high seas by the Royal Navy, and to their arrest if the Navy find confirmatory evidence.

Our Legal Adviser agrees that we would be covered under international law in proceeding accordingly, since the flag state will have agreed to our action and cannot therefore complain of it. We are somewhat doubtful whether the proposed action will yield useful results since:-

- (a) it may take us some time to secure the concurrence of the Government concerned,
- (b) the vessel concerned may not stick to the original flag under which she left her port of departure. If, however, she changed her flag, it might well be for an unrecognised flag such as the Zionist emblem, and we should presumably then be justified in intercepting her in the same way.

 In/....

J.D. Higham, Esc., Colonial Office.



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M.059695/47.

TOP SECRET.

U.S.S.. Admiralty, S.W.1.

7th March, 1947.

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J.M. Martin, Esq., C.B., C.V.O., Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.

61805

3./...

- 3. Whenever we have done or acquiesced in anything contrary to this principle in peacetime we have made a formal international treaty and we have made it clear that the action was exceptional and did not affect the fundamental freedom.
- 4. The Board feel that to consult an individual Flag state ad hoc when the ship is already en route for Palestine cannot be regarded as an adequate substitute for a formal treaty.
- careful to do nothing which opens the door to developments in international maritime law which may work to our disadvantage. In the end we might have to submit to the arrest of our own ships on the high seas for quite frivolous reasons and refusal to agree to this might be construed as an unfriendly act.
- 6. In short, bearing in mind that to a great extent maritime international law was invented by and for the advantage of the maritime powers we should do nothing to weaken it even if there would be a minor immediate advantage.
- 7. I am sending a copy of this letter to Howe at the Foreign Office.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A.S. Le Maitre.

COPY.

Foreign Office, S.W.1.

(E.1378/48/G).

25th February, 1947.

Dear Highen,

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 In/....

J.D. Higham, Esq., Colonial Office.

In any case the best plan would seem to be to give this new idea a trial and we would pro ose to do so with the next ship that we know to be on the way. Will you let us have the name and registry of your first candidate?

I am sending a copy of this letter to Dodds at the Admiralty.

61805

· TOP SECRET

Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.

76021/54/47.

12th February, 1947.63

Dear Beith,

You will recall that in my letter to Dodds of the 16th of December I suggested that countries whose flags had been falsely assumed by illegal immigrant ships might be asked to agree to the interception of ships wearing their colours in order that their identity could be verified and any abuse of flag thecked.

Since then, the Cabinet have of course turned down the idea of intercepting illegal immigrant ships on the high seas, but you will see from Palastine telegram No. 271 that the High Commissioner has again returned to the charge asking for reconsideration of this decision. I spoke to Beckett about this telegram and he felt that anless we could advance very new and very weighty reasons, there was little chance of inducing the Cabinet to modify their previous opinion, and we shall probably therefore have to tell the High Commissioner that we can do nothing at least at present.

Perhaps, however, you would consider pursuing the suggestion in paragraph 1, although I think the original idea should be

J.G.S. Beith, Esq.

/somewhat



9

somewhat modified. Our requirements would best be met if the Hondurian and other Governments could be approached once it was known that a ship wearing their flag was on its way to Palestine, with a request that they would agree to the interception of the ship on the high seas by the Royal Navy and to her arrest if the Navy found confirmatory evidence.

I should be grateful if this question could be considered urgently. I am sending a copy of this letter to Dodds, Admiralty.

Yours sincerely, .

(Sgd.) J.D. HIGHAM.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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Following document(s)*

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transferred to PRO Safe Room*

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No. 132.

F 66

HIS Majesty's Ambassador at Santiago presents his compliments to H.M. Principal Secretary and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

of State for Foreign Affairs.

···Chile.

April 15th194...7.

Reference to previous correspondence:

 $Description\ of\ Enclosure.$

Name and Date.

Subject.

Minute from Mr. Larkins to Mr. Leche of the 3rd April, 1947. U.S. Ambassador expresses views on his Government's policy re Jewish immigration to Palestine.

THE

E 3319

3479a 28518—1 (8)

MINUTE

3rd April, 1947.

To: The Ambassador.

From: Commercial Counsellor.

At the dinner given lest night by the Canedian Ambassador to General Garresco and Señore, the conversation turned on the Jewish question - prompted, I think, by Mr. Bowers. He observed that not more then one or two in every 10,000 Jews in the U.S.A. was a Zionist and he pasticularly referred to Rebbi Stephen Wise's condemnation of Terrorist sctivities. He emphasised that no Jews happily settled in the U.S.A., W.X., Cenade, Australia and many other countries had the slightest intention or desire to settle in Palestine; the Zionist movement, as at present constituted, comprises. the former inhabitants of the Central Buropean Ghettos and has no sympathy from respectable Jows. He described the Jews in the U.S.A.. U. "., etc., as "Jews by religion and not by race". since they live our lives and subscribe to our laws and occupy in so many cases positions of influence and trust. Mr. Howers expressed the opinion quite forcibly that his government had made a grave mistake in trying to force 100,000 Jews into a country where they were not wanted and which could not conveniently absorb them.

Your Excellency is no doubt exace of Mr. Bowers' views on this subject, but I report the above because he so unhesitatingly expressed his opinion to a mixed audience, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Carcasco, General Castelblanco (who translated) and Senor Valdivieso.

L.R. S.L. 3/4/47.

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to approach the Scentary finnel, that the latter was competent to circularize members in the sense or proposed. But if there is any doubt on the point or may have to consider again the alternative of inviting the Assembly to demourse illegal, insmigration. It is an unsatisfactory alternative, I think, because it would certainly had to a continuousial debate, and in might I suppose fail to persuad the Assembly, in which case our last often would be worse than our first.

U.N. Opp first I chied not myself See the chaft instructions to Su a.

Even who this issue should be entried the scretching General's Competence: and there is no sigh that Sin a Cadogar thinks it is taken the reverse. I think this labert telepan must be dickated by U.S. petitical considerations and I should have thought we could have agreed as the line at para 2 of Nashing on tel. 23821 F 383)

HL. 2382 (E 3331) Thusan

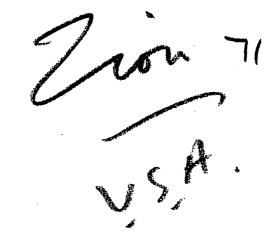
Please/

Please see the Minister of State's minute on the attached copy of this telegram. "The Times" to-day has an unfortunate article suggesting, on the basis of American press reports, that we ourselves are doubtful of the <u>locus standi</u> of the Secretary-General in issuing an appeal. I suggest that we might take the opportunity to make it clear that we are in no doubt on this Draft telegram attached. point.

125. Bent (see also E 3405)

(J.G.S. Beith)

24th April, 1947.



[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION

DISTRIBUTION

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Invershapel
No: 2399

D. 7.59.p.m. 22nd April 1947

22nd April 1947

R. 3.20.a.m.22nd april 1947

Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York

X:X:X:

IMMEDIATE

Secret.

Giant.

My telegram No: 2382.

Note to Secretary General of United Nations on illegal immigration. Acheson reverted to this question during conversation with Balfour this afternoon. Further points which he made were the possibility that the competence of the Secretary General to make such an appeal might be challenged and that a bitter controversy on the merits of Palestine immigration policy might thereby he occasioned might thereby be occasioned.

banks som this.

2. For these reasons Acheson was strongly of the opinion that it would be better for His Majesty's Government themselves to address the Governments concerned as they had been doing in the past, and that they should not make any appeal through the medium of the United Nations, even after the special committee had been set up had been set up.

gur

Beith

All the were soon well we should fress Lie once this commellies 5 landed. af ahi 27

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Cypher/OTP

WORLD CRGANISATION

DISTRIBUTION

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel No: 2399

D. 7.59. p.m. 22nd April 1947

22nd April 1947

R. 3.20.a.m. 22nd April 1947

Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York

X:X:X:

IMMEDIATE

E_3369

Secret.

Giant.

My telegram Vo: 2582.

Note to Secretary General of United Nations on illegal immigration. Acheson reverted to this question during conversation with Balfour this afternoon. Further points which he made were the possibility that the competence of the Secretary General to make such an appeal might be challenged and that a bitter controversy on the merits of Palestine immigration policy might thereby be occasioned.

of the opinion that it would be better for His Majesty's Government themselves to address the Governments concerned as they had been doing in the past, and that they should not make any appeal through the medium of the United Nations, even after the special committee had been set up.

Registry No. E 3369/48/31

J.G.S.B.

Draft.
U.K. Delegation,
New York.

Telegram.

No. . . 1254
Dated. April 25th

Repeat to:
Washington
11057

Cypher

World Organisation Distribution.

Seen by M Beeley Co. Concur Copy to:

Colonial Office (Mr. Trafford Smith)

JB Apo.24

My 25/4

OUT FILE

25 April, 1947.

Despatched 3 45 M.

IMMEDIATE

Your telegram No. 1204 [of April 19th] and Washington telegrams Nos. 2382 and 2399 [of April 21st and 22nd: note to Secretary-General of United Nations on illegal immigration].

I agree that there is some substance as stated in Washington Fel. No. 2382 in Mr. Henderson's argument that the Secretary-General should not circularise member States until the Special Assembly has met but I know of no reason why this issue should be considered to be outside the competence of the Secretary-General, as suggested by Mr. Acheson.

Lie to take the action which Secretariat

Special Session ends
had prepared as soon as the

3. If you and Sendang found after to
would also appear desirable to make it
clear to the press in response to any
fine does not appear to
enquiries that we are not in any doubt as
to the competence of the Secretary-General

in/

in this matter, as has been suggested in Press reports (See Washington tel. No. 1242)

25/iv

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

reference:

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E 3369/48/31

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Cypher/OTP

WORID ORGANISATION
DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To Permanent United Kingdom Representative to United Nations.)

No. 1254

D. 3.45 p.m. 25th April, 1947.

25th April, 1947.

Repeated to: Washington No. 4057

IMMEDIATE

MMMMMM

Your telegram No. 1204 [of April 19th] and Washington telegrams Nos. 2582 and 2399 [of April 21st and 22nd: Note to Secretary-General of United Nations on illegal immigration].

I agree that there is some substance in Mr. Henderson's argument, as stated in Washington telegram No. 2382, that the Secretary-General should not circularise Member States until the Special Assembly has met but I know of no reason why this issue should be considered to be outside the competence of the Secretary-General, as suggested by Mr. Acheson.

- 2. You should, therefore, request Mr. Lie to take the action which Secretariat had prepared as soon as the special session ends.
- 3. If you and Secretary-General agree, it would also appear desirable to make it clear to the press in response to any enquiries that there does not appear to be any doubt as to the competence of the Secretary-General in this matter, as had been suggested in press reports (see Washington telegram No. 1242).

11-9	E	E 3370 76
	PALESTINE	23 AFR
Registry Number & 3770/48/31 TELEGRAM FROM No. Dated Buckeret Received in Registry } 419 22 (ywill 1947) 23	Hologol Summeration Ltales reliable lower of for a lorge routy of a into Pulstin is going a organised by Revisionis only Revisionist Lyng heing arcepted.	erort, recrewlinest Allegal Kaungrants A in Bucharest & Drymination
Last Paper.	(Minutes	3.)
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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM BUCHAREST TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Holman No. 419 D. 1.08 p.m. 22nd April 1947 R. 3.50 p.m. 22nd April 1947

22nd April 1947
Repeated to British Middle East Office Cairo 3370
Jerusalem

C C C C C

SECRET

23 ATK

A usually reliable source reports recruitment for a large party of illegal Jewish immigrants into Palestine is going on in Bucharest.

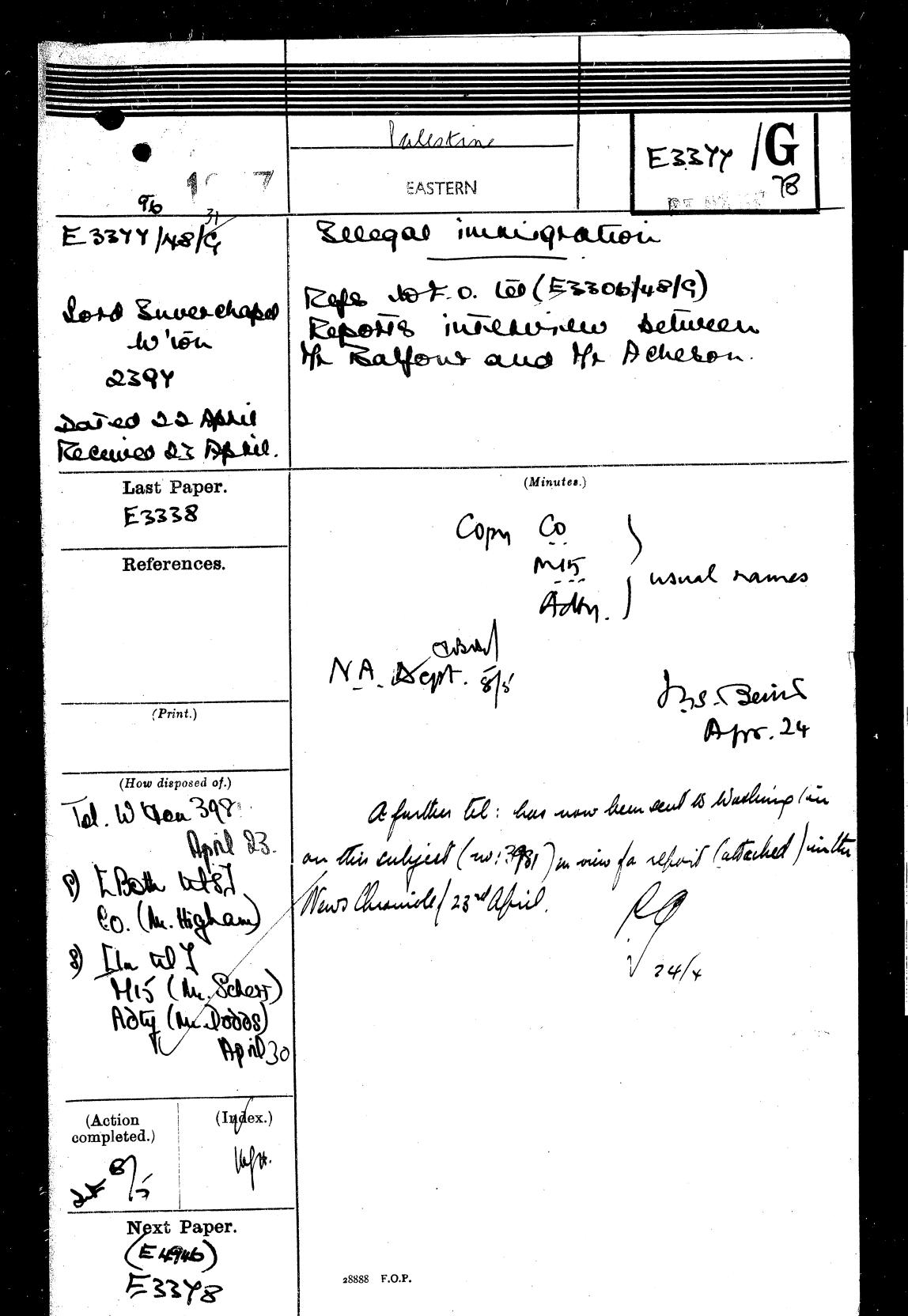
- 2. The body that apparently is organising it is the Revisionist Organisation and this time Revisionist sympathisers only are being accepted.
- 3. Jewish Agency is said to be anxious to prevent an influx of Revisionist sympathisers to the complete exclusion of their own adherents (Orthodox Zionists) and is reported to have intervened with the administrative section of Allied Control Commission [gp. undec.] to prevent the departure of these illegal immigrants.

Foreign Office please pass to British Middle East Office Cairo and Jerusalem as my telegrams Nos. 4 and 15. respectively.

[Repeated to British Middle East Office Cairo. Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem]

API

Mary Mary





Cuttin dated.

23 APR 1947



U.S. JEWS OPEN DRIVE FOR MEN AND GUNS

From STANLEY BURCH, News Chronicle Correspondent

NEW YORK, Tuesday.

WITH the Mayor of New York, Irish-born William O'Dwyer, calling for "unlimited" Jewish immigration into Palestine, a Jewish drive to raise nearly £2,000,000 was append in America today for

opened in America today for the attainment of a Free Palestine.

The fund has been proclaimed as a "drive for men, ships, guns and money."

The organisers have promised to get £250,000 into Palestine to aid underground resistance before July 4.

Launching this drive the American League for a Free Palestine says £750,000 will be used for buying ships to run Jews through the British blockade into the Holy Land, a similar amount will go to medical and relief supplies for Palestine underground fighters, and the remainder will be earmarked for the establishment of a "provisional Government for Palestine."

Speaking at the opening of the drive, Mr. Ben Hecht, the author, denounced the British blockade as "piracy," British officials as "rascals and hypocrites," and executions in Palestine as "lynchings."

"Your blood"

At a mass meeting of 3,000 militant Zionists young American Jews were called on to join the resistance movement in Palestine. "We need your blood," they were told.

A full-scale Arab-Jewish clash

A full-scale Arab-Jewish clash is certain at next week's Assembly of UNO.

of UNO.

Both the Egyptian and Syrian Governments have asked the Assembly to discuss the immediate ending of the British Mandate and the establishment of an independent Palestine. The Jewish Agency (the U.S. branch of the Palestine organisation) says it will call on the Assembly for fulfilment of the Jewish National home.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, E

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Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION.

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

E3377

Lord Inverchapel.
No. 2397
22nd April 1947.

D. 9.08 p.m. 22nd April 1947. R. 4.30 a.m. 23rd April 1947.

PPP

IMPORTANT

TOP SECRET

Your telegram No. 3812.

Assistance in United States for illegal immigration to Palestine.

Balfour called this afternoon on Acheson and pleaded earnestly for some action to prevent these appeals against which we had already so often complained. He also dwelt upon the fitting out and dispatch of ships from the United States and handed Acheson a memorandum on the whole subject, copy of which follows by bag.

- 2. Acheson readily agreed that His Majesty's Government were entitled to a reasoned reply to their representations. As he saw it, there was no legal basis on which the United States Government could prevent appeals for funds or resolutions such as that passed by the Zionist Organisation of America. When urged by Balfour, he invited Loy Henderson, who was present at the interview,
 - (a) To examine again the question of preventing the organisations concerned from soliciting contributions on the basis of tax exemption, and,
 - (b) To explore what means were open to the United States Government to help us over the question of ships. In the last named connexion Acheson foresaw great difficulty in discovering any legal means to obstruct the sale of such ships or their departure without passengers for foreign destinations where they embarked illegal immigrants.

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ko ala os.

Registry
No. JGSB.

Top Secret. Secret. Confidential. Restricted. Open.

Draft.

WASHINGTO

Telegram.

No. 398/

Repeat to:-

En:Glair. **Code**x Cypher.

Distribution: ---

Cabinet

Copies to:

Colonial Office (Mr brigham)

F. O.,

Your telegram No; 2397 Zof April 22nd:

News Chronisle Papril 28 republisher a report from their New nearly £2 million " for men, ships, guns and money" to facilitate "unlimited" Jewish immigration into Palestine and the attainment of a free Palestine, organisers have promised

to send £250,000 into Palestine to aid Underground resistance before July 4th; launching the drive the American League for a Proc Palestine said that £750,000 would be used for buying ships to run Jews through the British blockade and a similar amount for medical and relief supplies to Palestine

Underground fighters; the remainder would be

ear-marked for the establishment of " a

Lively at this point the administration have to intervene. The purpose of the genes can only to fire at British troops and police in talestine.

Provisional Government for Palestine". 2. Please draw the attention of the State

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

E Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No. 3981

D. 11.50 p.m. 23rd April 1947

23rd April 1947

c c c c c c

IMMEDIATE

Your telegram No. 2397 [of April 22nd: Jewish Illegal Immigration.]

News Chronicle of April 23rd publishes a report from their New York correspondent on the opening of a drive by the American League for a Free Palestine to raise nearly £2 million "for men, ships, guns and money" to facilitate "unlimited" Jewish immigration into Palestine and the attainment of a free Palestine. Report adds that organisers had promised to send £250,000 into Palestine to aid Underground resistance before July 4th; in launching the drive the League said that £750,000 would be used for buying ships to run Jews through the British blockade and a similar amount for medical and relief supplies to Palestine Underground fighters; the remainder would be earmarked for the establishment of "a Provisional Government for Palestine".

2. If report is accurate we think this represents first specific mention of armaments as one of the objects for which funds are being raised by Zionist organisations in the United States. Surely at this point the Administration has power to intervene. The purpose of the guns can only be to fire at British troops and police in Palestine.

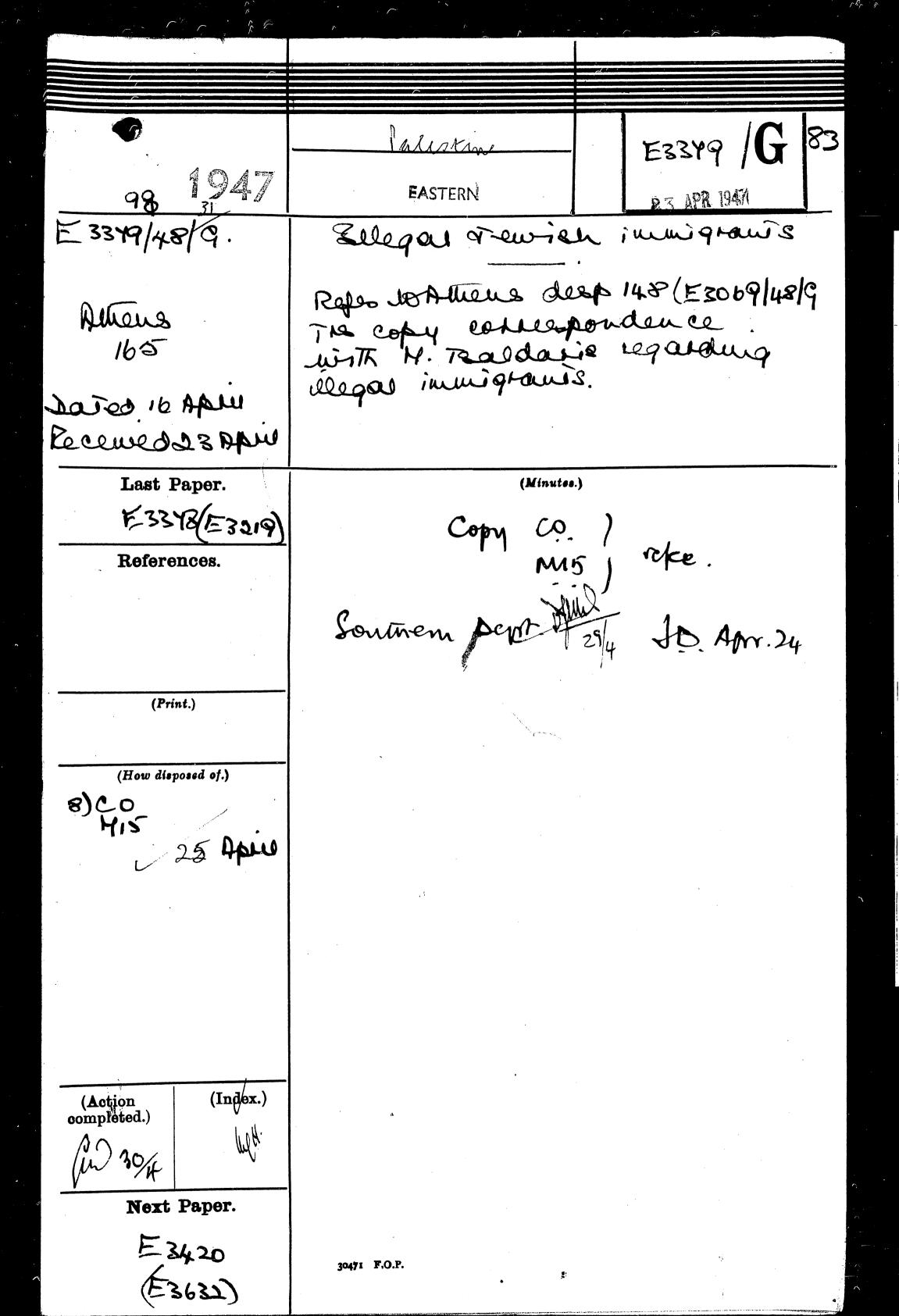
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Following document(s) retained in the

Department of origin under Section 3 (4)

of the Public Records Act, 1958

E3378/48/31



No. 165 (46/86/47) HIS Majesty's Ambassador presents his compliments to and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents. British Embassy Athens Greece Reference to previous correspondence: Athens P/L 148 of April 1st Description of Enclosure. Subject. Name and Date. Illegal Jewish Immigrants Note to Monsieur C. Tsaldaris. 16th April 1947 Copy of letter from Monsieur C. Tsaldaris

3rd April 1947

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

3479A 30582—1 (8

SETTION REDARM

No. 116 LEFESTLY

Monaigur le Ministre,

I have the honour to exknowledge with themas the receipt of the Note No. 22834 which Your Axwellance was so good as to address to me on the 3rd April about the flow of illegal Jewish issuigrants into Pelestine. I have not failed to convey to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom the assurance contained in Your Excellency's Note that the Royal Hellenia Government intend to do all in their power to prevent this traffic.

the campallation of the registration of these vessels and I should therefore be most grateful if Your Excellency sould be so good as to inform me whether the Royal Government have now been able to take this sotion.

16th April - 1917

His Excellency
Monsieur C.Tsaldaris

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Athènes, le 3 avril 1947.

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

No. 22834.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Je m'empresse d'accuser réception de la lettre sub No. 127 en date du Ier de ce mois que Votre Excellence a bien voulu m'adresser relativement à l'émigration clandestine de Juifs en Paleatine et les moyens d'y parer, dont le contenu a requ la plus sérieuse considération des autorités helléniques compétentes auxquelles ce Département n'a pas mangué d'en faire immédiatement la communication en vue d'un surcroît de vigilance. Ces derniè es ne manqueront pas de rendre toutes les mesures en leur pouvoir afin qu'aucune imputation à ce sujet ne puisse leur être faite.

Je désire assurer de nouveau Votre Excellence que le Gouvernement Royal Hellénique n'est en aucune manière disposé a souffrir que des agissements d'individus sans scrupules puissent porter ombrage aux relations d'étroite amitié existant entre nos deux pays.

Je saisis cette occasion pour renouveler à Votre Excellence les assurances de ma très haute considération.

C. TSALDARIS

Son Excellence Sir Clifford Norton Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique etc. etc. etc. En Ville. COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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with the Complements of Buchalest, Chancer.

To Castern Deht Toreign Foreign

Office of the British
Political Representative,
Bucharest.

74/10/47

10th April, 1947

E 3389

Dear Chancery,

The think you may be interested in the enclosed translation of a letter written by a Roumanian lew from the Hacshara at Ceriano in Italy. The writer was once a convinced Communist who joined the Tudor Vladimirescu division in 1944. Although soon disillusioned, he decided not to desert while the war continued, but afterwards went into hiding in Bucharest. Aided by the man who communicated to us the attached letter, he reached one of the two Jewish camps near Timisoara from which illegal emigrants to Palestine are passed over the frontier. He was refused by the Jewish authorities there, however, on the ground that he had taken no part in subversive Jewish activities.

- 2. As you may be aware, an Hacshara is a camp where Jewish emigrants to Palestine are assembled in Italy and usually given some political training. The writer of this letter now works in the Secretariat of the Hacshara and is studying medicine at the same time. Our source was unable to say whether or not the Hacshara was illegal. The letter however gives an interesting picture of the atmosphere of the camp and of the type of people in it.
- 3. We are sending a copy of this letter and enclosure to the Eastern Department.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.

Chencery,
British Embassy,
Rome.

A storm is coming on, the wind is furious as if somebody were stamping on its corns. I am in a room surrounded by Mark' books, maps in disorder and a typewriter. It is what is called the Secretariat of a Hacshara. A dog is howling somewhere, a broken shutter on one of the windows beats against the wall with a dull sound whenever the wind blows. I have the impression that I am the hero of one of those badly written police novels just arrived to look for the murderer in a mysterious house.

My knowledge increases daily with unimaginable speed. I am afraid of bursting.

The Hacshara where I am is one of the few for Italian Jews. Situated very close to Lake Ceriano, it consists of two blocks of houses in one of which is the administration, kitchen and dining room and in the other, of Baroque style, the dormitaries. There is a field of potatoes and one of cabbages. That is about all. It is the first Hacshara in which I have seen people working, twenty men. boys and girls who, of their own free will, have left their homes, parents and schools and have come here to prepare themselves for Palestine. They all seem happy and everything they do seems to give them pleasure. That is one's first impression. If you look a little more intently you come to the conclusion that a great part of them have, perhaps only in their sub-consciousness, a real reason for coming here and that their decision to leave for Palestine was, in fact, a desperate one. The best representative of this type is a small girl with large. wild, black eyes. I think she is about 16 or 17 years old. She is so timid that I am afraid to ask her. To-day she washed her clothes for the first time in her life. I surprised her in a corner staring surprised at her swollen and red hands. This evening at dinner both were covered in grease. She suffers a lot on account of the food. This evening there was a coffee-coloured soup with a really sinister taste. She ate it all up to the last drop and I heard her saying to her friends in a cheerful tone "I think, after a month's trying. I shall succeed in eating two plates full". I am curious to know what her real reason for coming here is. I do not know Italian well enough to dare to begin a longer discussion with her. I am afraid of being rough and that would upset her.

A boy of 16 years, small, untidy and ugly, seems very funny to me. A ferocious Communist. He has read Mark and understood nothing. He has learnt by heart a few phrases which he uses without any sense of economy. When he saw me he asked me immediately what political colour I was. Unhesitatingly I replied "None". He looked at me side-ways exclaiming "How is it possible". According to him neutral men should not exist. Afterwards, I explained to him that I found the theory very attractive and that it was once my ideal but that I had now reached the conclusion that man is a too egotistical animal to be a Communist. He made a face as if he didn't understand and turned his back on me.

Although all appear to live in harmony together, I have the impression that there is something forced, something unnatural among them. Apart from two or three sincere idealists who are fine types, the rest are not at all happy. Yesterday evening, I heard one of them saying "Every day that passes brings me more disillusions about life in general and communal life". It is a mental process which I know very well. I ask myself sometimes why everything is so topsy turvy in this world.

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There ...

There is another girl of French origin, blond with blue eyes and blond hair. She loves music and writes quite good verse. "I feel music in every movement of nature" she said to me yesterday. We understand each other perfectly. I am afraid I might fall in love with her.

I type so slowly that it is now 12 o'clock. I am going to bed. I must get up at 6.30. I shudder when I think that to morrow I must learn anatomy.

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British Embassy,

TOP SECRET

72/141/47.

E 3390

Paris.

16th April, 1947.

Pear Buth

3/13/48/31

With reference to your telegrams 570 and 571 I enclose three copies of a memorandum based on your telegram 570 and of a note concerning the vessels recently used for illegal Jewish immigration into Palestine from French ports which I compiled from our files.

Both of these were handed by Ashley Clarke to Monsieur Bousquet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday. Monsieur Bousquet expressed himself as very satisfied with the information they contain and agreed, at Ashley Clarke's suggestion, that point (d) was one to be emphasized. Ashley Clarke pointed out that in the case of each of the vessels mentioned in our note there appeared to have been a contravention of the Safety of Life at Sea Convention. Monsieur Bousquet said that as the Minister of the Interior would not now be back in time for the Council of Ministers temerrow Monsieur Teitgen was suggesting to Monsieur Ramadier that a restricted Council should be called, with officials present, at which the matter could be subjected to a thorough preliminary study. Monsieur Bousquet would attend and said that the conclusions reached at this preliminary meeting would almost certainly be accepted by the full Council of Ministers.

Monsieur Bousquet is now preparing a brief for Monsieur Teitgen which will be based in part on the information which we have just communicated.

I am writing separately about oil bunkers.

Yours www,

G.A. Crossley.

J.G.S. Beith, Esq., Eastern Department, Foreign Office, S.W.l.

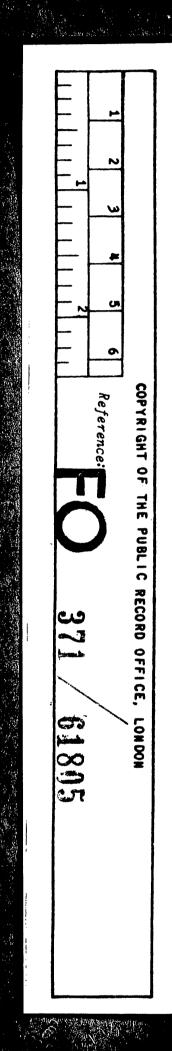
OFFICE, 61805



- (a) Conditions are at present tolerable in the Cyprus camps, but it must be realised that the congregation of large numbers of Jewish families, unused to camp life and discipline leads to a certain degree of discomfort and squalor, which the best efforts of the British authorities have been unable to prevent. A proportion of the immigrants have had to live in tents during the past winter, and it is not intended to construct any more hutted accommodation. Rations are on Army scale and quite adequate.
- Palestine from Cyprus as an interim measure. This represents half the monthly immigration quota of 1,500, which has been in force since December 1945. This does not however mean that His Majesty's Government condone this traffic. The decision was only taken with great reluctance, as a result of representations from the Government of Cyprus that it was essential for the maintenance of order and morale both in the refugee camps and among the Cyprict population that there should be a clear indication that the camps were not permanent and that there was a gradual movement of individuals out of Cyprus. Indeed, conditions in the camps which made the decision necessary are a pressing reason why further over-crowing of continual refugees into the camps should be prevented.
- c) Organisers of illegal immigration traffic are responsible for the mental anguish of illegal immigrants who arrive in Palestine waters and are trans-shipped to the Cyprus camps. At present there are over 11,000 illegal immigrants in Cyprus and the GUARDIAN has just arrived in Palestine waters with about 2,500 on board. If this rate of arrival continues, there will be no hope of clearing the camps for years and some illegal immigrants may never reach Palestine, especially if the United Nations decision does not allow of extensive further Jewish immigration into Palestine.
- (d) The illegal immigration traffic results in most unfair discrimination against all those Jews throughout the world who are waiting to enter Palestine legally. Many poor and aged relations of settlers in Palestine are likely to be kept waiting for years as a result of illegal immigration.
- (e) As regards the dangerous condition in which illegal immigration vessels arrive, it will be recalled that the ATHINAI ran aground on the Greek island of Syrina last winter and H.M. Ships have often intercepted illegal immigrant ships (for example, the SAN FILIPO) in a sinking condition. It is only by great good fortune that no tragic accident has so far occurred, and this good fortune cannot be expected to hold. Both the GUARDIAN and SAN FILIPO (a ship of seventy years old, possessing no registration), amongst the most recent arrivals, had broken down before reaching Palestine waters. The SAN MIGUEL had also broken down before being intercepted, and the MERICA or LA NEGEVE, a wooden caique of some 350 tons carrying 650 immigrants, arrived in Palestine waters with her wooden sides caved in near the gunwals.
- waters normally coincides with outbreaks of terrorism. The explosions in the Haifs Oil Depot occurred 60 minutes after the arrival of the SAN PILIPO. It is evident that the terrorists took advantage of the situation created by the arrival of these ships to carry out their outrages and to secure the support of the Jewish population. The French authorities, by failing to take measures against this traffic are thus

44

thus permitting a situation to develop which directly leads to internal disorder in a territory administered under a League of Nations mandate by their Ally.



Vessels which have recently been used for Illogal Jewish Immigration to Palestine

(750 tone) SAN FILIPO

Penamenian Registry (withdrawn)

Seventy years old.

The Ministry of Moreign Affairs were informed by our Note of 21st March that this vessel was in readiness at Marseilles. She got away with approximately 1,600 passengers on board and sent out distress signals on 30th March. She was found by the Royal Navy to have a heavy list and damaged engines. 700 of the passengers were trans-shipped on to mine sweepers and after pumping operations a destroyer towed the vessel, which would have otherwise undoubtedly sunk, to Haifa. The crew had abandoned the passengers to their fate.

MERICA (250-300 tons)

Arrived at Palestine on February 8th with 650 passengers from Sets ostensibly bound for Cuba.

By FRANCO and the name was again changed on route to LA NEWSTE

Wooden motor sailing vessel built 1875. Found on arrival to be in poor condition with sides caved in near the guswals.

Italian flag. Registered Genoa.

Embarkation was supervised by the French police.

SAN MIGUEL (472 tons)

Arrived in Palestine on February 17th with 800 passengers from Sete.

Ex RUMBBERG and again changed its name on route to RELEGIE

The passengers were estensibly destined for Cuba via Lisbon. The vessel broke down and had to be towed to Haifa.

The embarkation was supervised by the French Police.

(753 tons)

Arrived in Palestine on March 9th with 600 Jews from Port de Buc, ostensibly bound for South America.

Ex mine-aweoper SYTHEMA.

170 feet long by 30 feet wide with Built in Germany in 1930. 11 ft. 2 inches Craught.

Honduras Registry.

The embarkation was made publicly.

(1800 tons) GUARDIAN

Renamed PURETO CORTES

Although the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were informed by our Note of 21st March that this vesal was in readiness at largeilles she was able to leave and arrived at Palestine on 15th April with between 2,400 - 2,700 passengers from Sete. Ostensibly bound for Le Havre. She had broken down on the way.

Honduras Registry.

(800 tons)

Renamed HAIM ARICSSOROF

Arrived off Haife 28th Pebruary with 1,300 passengers.

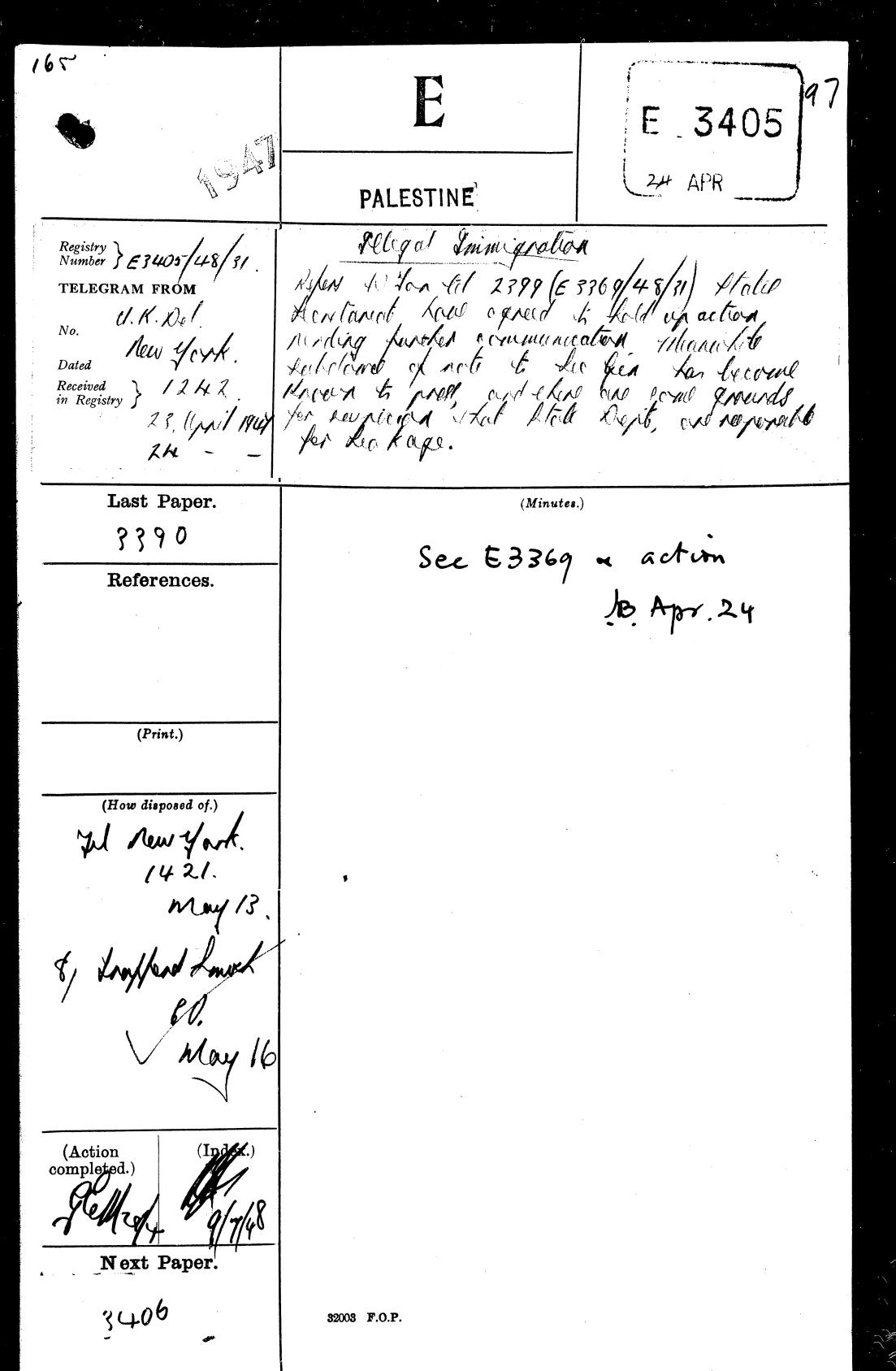
Being laid up in Marseilles, this vessel left for Le Havre in ballast loaded 600 Jews in Sweden and came back to Le Havre where reporting inspector protested that she was ourrying too many passengers for security. She was nevertheless able to leave and touched at La Perouse, near Algiera, before proceeding to Palestine.

It will be noted that 700 additional passengers were taken on subsequently to the call at Le Havre.

The following vessels are in readiness at Marseilles:

APCHANCIALOS

PRESIDENT WHARFIELD.



	à						
61805	371 /	Ċ	-	1112		1	
		Reference:	6	UI	<i>U</i> 2	2	•
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E 63405

24 APR

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permament United Kingdom Representative to United Nations)

No. 1242

D. 5.15 p.m. 23rd April 1947

23rd April 1947

R. 1.00 a.m. 24th April 1947

Repeated to Washington(Saving)

IMMEDIATE

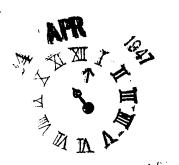
GIANT

Washington telegram No. 2399 to you.

Illegal immigration into Palestine.

Secretariat have agreed to hold up action pending further communication from us. I presume you will send our instructions in due course.

- 2. Meanwhile, substance of my note to Secretary General has become known to press. Secretariat deny any responsibility. United Nations Press Division have not (repeat not) seen text and there are some grounds for suspicion that State Department are responsible for leakage.
- 3. You may care to know that in order to off-set possible negative impression of representations I included in note a passage on extent of legal immigration into Palestine based on Secretary of State's statement of March 25th.



Registry No.

> Top Secret. Secret. P. Confidential. Restricted.

Draft.

Open.

Sir A Cadogan

Telegram.

1421

Repeat to:-

Washington 4757.

Cypher

xEuxClair. Code. Exphex.

Distribution:— Departmental No.2

United Nations Dept

Colonial Office to copeur Copies to:—

Mr.Trafford Smith Colonial Office OUT FILE

F. O.,

Despatched & FO M.

CONFIDENTIAL

Your telegram No.1242 Tof 23rd April: illegal immigration into Palestine7.

We have been wondering whether, in place of a letter from the Secretary General to the individual United Nations, it would now be possible to go further and seek to secure an Assembly recommendation calling on all the United Nations to take all possible steps to stop illegal immigration while the question of Palestine is sub judice.

- 2. In justification of such a recommendation we could claim
 - (a) that immigration is the most contentions of all the issues involved
 - (b) that it is essential to avoid all developments calculated to increase the difficulty of solving the Palestine problem.
- 3. You may however consider that the submission of a draft recommendation on these lines to the Special Session of the Assembly would be likely to lead to an acrimonious and unprofitable debate and that it would be better to stick to our original intention of a circular letter on the subject from the Secretary-General.

preventing or at least de laying departure of intended illegal immigrant versels, and imparticular revisions Warfield, if resolution could be possed in their

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င်ကြီး ပါးကူးနည်း မရုံမြို့သည် ရှင်ကျောင်းသည့်အသည် ကိုမြောင်း သည် မြောင်းများ ကွင်းမ

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations)

No. 1421.

D. 8.40 p.m. 13th May, 1947.

15th May, 1947.

Repeated to Washington No. 4757

IMMEDIATE.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Your telegram No. 1242 [of 23rd April: illegal immigration into Palestine].

We have been wondering whether, in place of a letter from the Secretary General to the individual United Nations, it would now be possible to go further and seek to secure an Assembly recommendation calling on all the United Nations to take all possible steps to stop illegal immigration while the question of Palestine is sub judice.

- 2. In justification of such a recommendation we could claim:
 - (a) that immigration is the most contentious of all the issues involved
 - (b) that it is essential to avoid all developments calculated to increase the difficulty of solving the Palestine problem.
- of a draft recommendation on these lines to the Special Session of the Assembly would be likely to lead to an acrimonious and unprofitable debate and that it would be better to stick to our original intention of a circular letter on the subject from the Secretary-General.
- Majesty's Ambassador Rome, urging that it would greatly strengthen hand of Italian Government in preventing or at least delaying departure of intended illegal immigrant vessels, and in particular President Warfield, if resolution could be passed in these terms.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference:

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Reference:

371 61895

Tel Paris

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1 2 9 4 5 6 Reference: C 371 / 83805

Cypher/OTP

E 3406

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

FROM BUCHARESTATOR FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Holman No. 420 April 22nd, 1947.

D. 1.15 p.m. April 22nd, 1947. R. 4.40 p.m. April 22nd, 1947.

Repeated to British Middle East Office Cairo Jerusalem Paris

SSSSS

SECRET

My telegram No. 876 of 1946.

= 6787/-/1

Illegal Jewish immigration.

Pandelis is reported to be now in Paris negotiating purchase of more ships intended for illegal immigration to Palestine. The Greek Embassy at Paris should be able to indicate his address and perhaps to bring pressure to bear on him to desist from his active and important participation in organisation of carriage by sea of illegal immigrants.

Foreign Office please pass Cairo, Jerusalem and Paris as my telegrams Nos. 5, 16, and 3, respectively.

[Repeated to Cairo and Saving to Paris]

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem]

APR

A

Registry Draft. Pari Repeat to:-

No. E 3406/48/31

J.G.S.B.

Top Secret: Secret. Comigential. Open.

Telegram

(Date) Opho 25

Cypher.

Distribution :-Departmental No. 1.

JB Apr. 25

Copies to:Colonial Office.
Admiralty, M.I.5. (Usual names)

OUT FILE

Despatched 3 40 P M.

104

SECRET

Bucharest telegram No. 420 Tof April 22nd: Illegal Jewish immigration7.

Please take this up strongly with your Greek colleague and request him to do everything he can to hinder the activities of Pandelis.

[copy sent & M. E. Secretarial

OUT FILE

E. 3406/48/31 Secret Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO PARIS

No. 646.

25th April 1947.

D. 3.40. p.m. 26th April 1947.

SECRET

Bucharest telegram No. 420 [of April 22nd: Illegal Jewish immigration].

Please take this up strongly with your Greek colleague and request him to do every-thing he can to hinder the activities of Pandelis.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.]

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON 61895

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Following document(s) retained in the

Department of origin under Section 3 (4)

of the Public Records Act, 1958

E 3420/48/31 E 3423

61805

32003 F.O.P



Pulch me should draft - herry I am greatly concerned at the length of time it

is taking the French Government to return some definite reply to the request for discussions on ways and means of controlling illegal immigration to Palestine which was put to them by Duff Cooper on the 21st March. Paris despatch No. 274 refers. I quite realise how warily the French Cabinet have to tread on controversial matters at present but they can be in no doubt, after the Foreign Secretary's personal approach to M. Bidault, of the importance we attach to the matter. If they will ever be ready to help us over it, they should be prepared to do so quickly. I hope, therefore, that you will find some way whereby further and effective pressure can be brought to bear on the French to agree to the immediate opening of discussions.

As you will know, the "PRESIDENT WARFIELD", a ship flying the Honduran flag which has recently arrived at Marseilles from the United States, is reported to have a capacity of 5,000 passengers. I am anxious that, quite apart from the discussions with the French, the strongest possible action should be taken to prevent the departure of this ship either by administrative delay, by denial of bunkers, by action under the Safety at Sea Convention or by any other means, and I trust that the Ambassador will make the most intensive efforts to achieve satisfaction from the French in this particular case.

You will of course be aware of the strong feelings expressed by the Defence Committee on this subject at their meeting on the 16th April.

The Rt.Hon. Hector McNeil, MP.

MARGIN. THIS Z WRITTEN BE NOTHING TO Registry

Secret. Confidential.

Draft. J.G.S.B.

Colonial Secretary

(From Minister of State)

my dear action

On receipt of your letter of April 21st about Jewish illegal immigration into Palestine through France, I despatched a personal message to our Ambassador at Paris. of which a copy is Our latest information is that enclosed. the French Council of Ministers were due to consider reply to our request for discussions on Monday the 21st April and we are expecting to hear at any moment what the terms of this reply are.

yours sincerely, 14/4 (Sqa) beclón hichere.

OUT FILE 28th April, 1947.

(E 3424/48/31)

SECRET.

my dear arthur,

about Jewish illegal imagration into Palestine through France. I sent the personal message to our Ambassador at Paris, of which a copy is enclosed. Our latest information is that the the French Council of Ministers were due to consider a reply to our request for discussions on londay the 21st April and we are expecting to hear at any moment what the terms of this reply are.

yours sincerely, (Sqa.) keelor meheil.

The Right Honograble,
A. Creech Jones, Esq., M.P.

RECORD 61805

J.G.S.B.

Draft. H. M. Ambassador,

Telegram.

No. 629

Dated. April 23

Cypher Cabinet Dist.

OUT FILE

April, 1947.

Despatched (O. S. J. M. 3/4

SECRET

Following from Minister of State for Ambassador.

Defence Committee again considered the problem of illegal immigration into Palestine on April 16th and expressed great concern at the continuing flow of illegal immigrants from France. It is now almost a month since you took this matter up with the Acting Minister fof Foreign Affairs and we have not yet received a reply to our request for discussions on ways and means of preventing this traffic through France. Nevertheless, the French Government can be in no doubt as to the importance we attach to the matter after the Secretary of State's personal approach to M. Bidault in Moscow.

2. The "President Warfield", now lying at Marseilles, is reported to have a capacity of 5,000 passengers. that you will continue to press the French Government/

111

Government most strongly to enter into discussions with us on this whole question and in particular to prevent the departure of the above-mentioned ship, either by administrative delay, by the denial of bunkers, by action under the Safety at Sea Convention or indeed by any means open to them.

23/4

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

OUT FILE

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO PARIS.

No. 629 23rd April 1947.

D. 10.45 p.m. 23rd April 1947.

PPP

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Following from Minister of State for Ambassador.

Defence Committee again considered the problem of illegal immigration into Palestine on April 16th and expressed great concern at the continuing flow of illegal immigrants from France. It is now almost a month since you took this matter up with the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs and we have not yet received a reply to our request for discussions on ways and means of preventing this traffic through France. Nevertheless, the French Government can be in no doubt as to the importance we attach to the matter after the Secretary of State's personal approach to M. Bidault in Moscow.

2. The "President Warfield" now lying at Marseilles, is reported to have a capacity of 5,000 passengers. I trust that you will continue to press the French Government most strengly to enter into discussions with us on this whole question and in particular to prevent the departure of the above-mentioned ship, either by administrative delay, by the denial of bunkers, by action under the Safety at Sea Convention or indeed by any means open to them.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

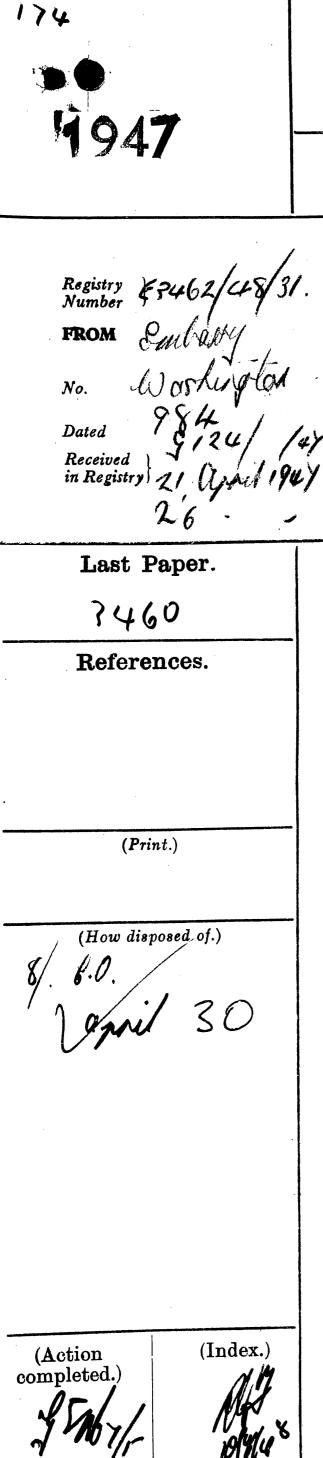
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Piecé . 6/805

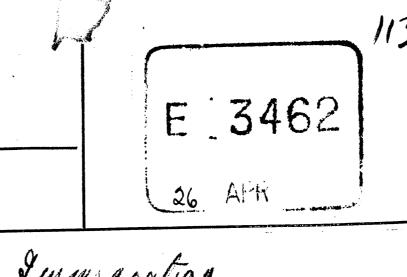
Following document(s) retained in the

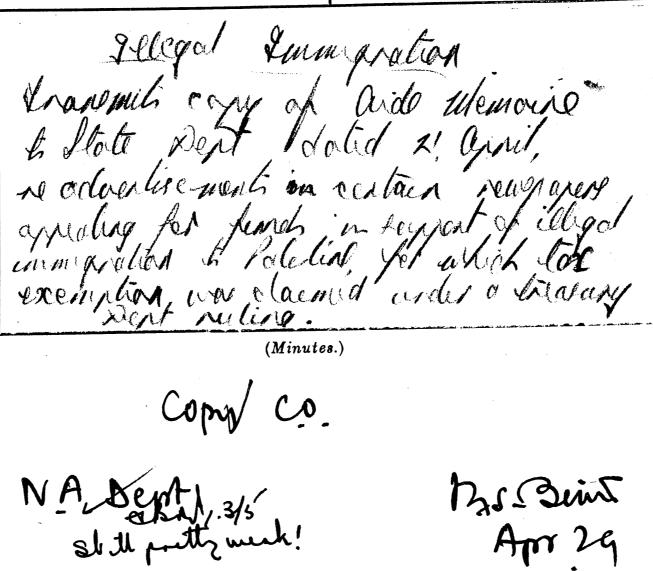
Department of origin under Section 3 (4)

of the Public Records Act, 1958

E3429/48/31 E3460







PALESTINE

6/5/4)



Next Paper.

3480

32003 F.O.P

HIS Majesty's Ambassador at Washington presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit to him the undermentioned documents.

British Embassy

Washington, D. C.

21st April ..., 194..7

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description o	f Enclosure.
Name and Date.	Subject.
Copy of Aide Memoire to State Department dated 21st April 1947.	Illegal Immigration into Palestine.
	E 3462

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AIDE MENGIRE

The Acting Secretary of State will remember that on a number of occasions during the last nine months representations have been made to the Department of State concerning advertisements in certain newspapers appealing for funds in support of illegal immigration to Palestine, for which tax exemption was claimed under a Treasury Department ruling. The Acting Secretary of State will also remember that representations were made in December 1946 concerning the ship "ABRIL", which was intercepted off Haife on 8th March with a load of illegal immigrants. It was furthermore indicated informally to the State Department that reliable information had been received by this Embassy to the effect that the ex Chesapeake Bay ship "PRESIDENT WARFIELD" was destined for the same traffic and that two further ships, named "TRADE WINDS" and "NORTHLAND", were being fitted out in Baltimore for the same purpose. The "PRESIDENT WARPIKID" has since left and it is thought that the "TRADE WINDS" may also have left.

2. A number of extremist Zionist organizations in the United States are engaged in the support of these various activities, but it is not confined to such bodies. Lord Invershapel wishes to draw Mr. Acheson's attention to a resolution adopted at a

/meeting

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	LONDON	C RECORD OFFICE, LONDON	COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD						

meeting of the National Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America at Pittsburgh on the 2nd March under the presidency of Rabbi Silver. This resolution is reported to have stated that American Zionists would lend all their resources to continuing a never-ending flow of vise-less immigrants to Palestine in defiance of the British blockade.

The British Ambassador has been instructed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enquire of the U.S. Government what action they propose to take to put an end to this unprecedented state of affairs in which U.S. nationals are doing everything in their power to prevent a friendly government from carrying out a Mandate entrusted to it by international agreement. Lord Inverchapel is also instructed to eall particular attention to the resolution by the Zionist Organization of America already referred to. All these activities, the purpose of which is to a very large degree political, were started in an attempt to force the mandatory power to accept a solution of the problem favourable to one sommunity only in Palestine, and thus to contravene the terms of the Handate. In spite of the British Government's decision to refer the Palestine question to the United Mations, these

/activities

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference: FO 371 61805

presenting the United Nations with a <u>fait accompli</u> and so preventing that body from making recommendations for a solution based on the strict merits of the case. Their effect is to render impossible the allocation of the entire imaigration queta into Palestine to the most deserving cases and to inflict loss of life amongst those whose duty it is to stop this traffic. The campaign can have no other effect than to worsen a situation which is already sufficiently difficult.

they can find no legal means of preventing such activities. The State Department will realise that illegal immigration depends almost entirely on financial support received from the United States and that it is also coming to depend in an increasing degree on the provision of ships bought and fitted out in the United States with funds collected here. The Ambassador does not doubt that the United States Government share the desire of the British Government that the situation in Palestine should not be further worsened and that the United States should be in a position to device a just and repid solution of the problem based on careful consideration

of the rights and views of all the communities in the country. Lord Invershapel therefore urges most strongly that the United States Government should use every means at their disposal to put an end to these activities, the aim of which is to defeat the purposes of the Mandate and of the United Nations.

He would be glad to learn at an early date, as instructed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, what action the United States Government propose to take to this end.

MAITIAN NUMBER, Section ton, D.C. Slat April 1947. COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference: COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON
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120 La 11 1 1 2 to help the Frush in then verfects, The authorities in gurmany 77 his may strict, to sharing their auta with the other Jones. but I suggest that, in view of the small number involved, then would hum jained than lost.
77. Leihuan

I agree, suspent to the views of berlin who should be consulted first.
The western of German sungration.

is being dealt with BRobustons

separately.

2,5

I have drafted a telegram to Berlin on the lines suggested above. I had hoped to clear the matter of principle with the Colonial Office before consulting Berlin, but it is now impossible to do this. Mr. Matheson, of the Colonial Office, tells me that his Secretary of State has directed him to write a paper on the whole question of the legal quota for Germany and that he cannot commit his Department until that paper is approved. It seems best, therefore, to send the attached telegram, in which the Colonial Office concur leaving the concurrence of both Berlin and the Colonial Office still to be secured.

If either side appear reluctant to agree, I suggest that we should take the matter up strongly again with I don't think the Colonial Office have much locus standi on the distribution of the quota in Germany and Berlin must in the last resort accept our directive in this matter.

B.U. May 20th.

NB the only trung which sticks in my queet is that the trench Enggestion , who give the American Line mejor part of the legal quota at a Could we not cedre the U.S. Lone out and wake a provate

Tel) Paris 672. 29. April. 9) Higham Je.o. Smith & Aduly. Schenf, 1.1.5. gandy. Paris 321. 8) Nr. Patrieson, C.O. (Spec. News. 10.5) Nay 2. El. Berlin, Rotal Paris 730. May 8. 7. 1. Dist. /May 12

win me tree

8) Caburet Section

Aduly boom 72

Nay. 1.

While I sympathise with Mr. Beith's view, I prefer the telegram as at present drafted. I think we risk putting ourselves in an awkward position if we try and limit the extension of our quota to the French Zone only. The French do not ask for it, and it may be that they would prefer to have the U.S. Zone included to forestall any pressure that might be put on them by the U.S. Government or by unofficial bodies like the A.J.D.C.

Jent t

Jeng a handle

Sake of Such

Jene extension would

Jint with the Americans

Charles

F.B. A. RUNDALL

Geth May, 1947

Thu Jam spaid we must julged the U.S. Jone

Corwan Dept.

Again (with asak)

RASS

Tel. I should have thought too that it was

Tel. Sunt 103 may 6

Now see I. 3946

THIS Z WRITTEN BE

FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Duff Cooper.
No. 321

D. 6.00 p.m. 25th April 1947. R. 9.9 p.m. 25th April 1947.

25th April 1947.

148/2

LAMEDIATE

Your telegram No. 571.

Jewish illegal immigration.

E 3480

Following is substance of note dated 24th April received from Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to our note of 21st March.

- a) France has always implemented international convention on safety of life at sea where vessels have left in a regular manner. Some vessels, however, (e.g. San Dimitrio) have embarked passengers irregularly and some (e.g. Ulua) have secretly picked up additional passengers after inspection in France.
- provided for in 1929 Convention, and will draw attention of Governments whose flags these ships fly, to the obligation of French Government to ensure strict carrying out of French law of 15th June 1933 and thus strengthen control of passengers' security. Consequently captains of all ships of nations having signed Convention will have to present to French authorities security certificates called for by Article 54. Vessels of signatory nations will be inspected and instructions to this end have been given concerning the Archangelos, President Warfield and Anal.
- 2. Prefects are being instructed not to give French British visas on collective passports before Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Embassies and Legations concerned have checked validity of visas of ultimate destination.
- 3. Before considering means of returning whence they came, foreigners having entered France illegally the French Government requires to make sure that territories concerned (matrix Western Zones of Germany and of Austria) will take them back. French Government

/therefore

therefore request guarantee from His Majesty's Government that British authorities in Germany will take such people back into British Zone. Similar request has been made to United States Government. French authorities in Germany and Austria will be approached.

- 4. French Government would be glad if His Majesty's Government would apply quota of immigration into Palestine in such a way that Foreigners at present residing in Germany and Austria receive visas in numbers proportionate to total number of would-be emigrants in each zone.
- 5. Above arrangements will be applied to all foreigners in France without distinction.
- 6. My comments will follow in separate telegram and text goes to you by bag.

Registry
No.E34f0 48 31

JGSB

Draft.

H.M. Ambassador, Paris

Telegram.

No. 672

Date ape 29.

Cypher

ACCORDING CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

OUT FILE

IMPORTANT SECRET

Your tel. No. 321 of April 25th: Jewish illegal immigration7pma. (a).

Would you Say that applied applied the French authorities apply the Safety of Life at Sea Convention in the case 1-1800 tons of the "Guardian", which apparently loaded 2,500 passengers quite openly at Sette? Please report what visas were held by the passengers.

- As regards your paragraph 2, you should Cabinet distribution enternous to establish that the Ministry of Foreign HM Embany Affairs will check up with you as well as with the representative of the country of ultimate destination on the validity of the visas produced by departing groups of Jews.
 - We propose to send three on four experts to attend the discussions with the French authorities which M. Bousquet has agreed to hold. There would be representativesof the Colonial Office, the Government of Palestine, the Foreign Office/

office and possibly M. I.S. Please let us know as soon as possible on what date discussions could open. Our experts could be ready by May 5th.

129/4

OTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

F. O.,

IMMEDIATE

Societ. You will be aware that we have been discussing with the French authorities ways and means of controlling the flow of Jewish illegal immigrants to Palestine through France. The French authorities have asked us, in return for increased co-operation on their side, to give them the following assurances:-

- Austria will take back foreigners entering France illegally from those territories;
- immigration into Palestine in such a way that foreigners at present residing in Germany and Austria receive visas in numbers proportionate to the total number of would-be emigrants in each
- 2. At first examination, the French requests appear to be reasonable and I would propose to return a favourable answer to them in view of the importance which we attach to securing French co-operation in this matter. We recognise that this will mean that the major part of the small quota for Palestine will go to the American Zone, but the numbers are so small in any case that there seems much to be said for adhering to the principle of fair distribution.

Z

Registry

Secret.

Draft.

Berlin.

Telegram.

Repeat to

HAX CLOIK.

Codex

Cypher.

Distribution: Exbunct

Illegal Immigration Dist.

Copies to:—

No. 1395

No. E 3480/48/31

J.G.S.B.

(a) that the British Zones of Germany and

that H.M.G. will apply the quota of

3.

3. hre should like to be in a position to give the Brench Got. a reply on these points during the discussions on they winning ration which are he he held in Paris mant man 12 mm. Hease Send your repoly by in wednite tel.

and repeat it to Paris

M3/5

E. 5480/48/31.

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on.]

SECRET

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO BERLIN.

(To Political Adviser to Commander-in-Chief, Germany).

No. 1595.

D: 8.20 p.m. 8th May, 1947

8th May, 1947

Repeated to Paris No. 730.

Sold Market

HARBOTATE.

You will be aware that we have been discussing with the French authorities ways and means of controlling the flow of Jewish illegal immigrants to Palestine through France. The French authorities have asked us in return for increased co-operation on their side, to give them the following assurances:-

- (a) that the British Zones of Germany and Austria will take back foreigners entering France illegally from those territories;
- (b) that His Majesty's Government will apply the monthly quota of immigration into Palestine for Germany in such a way that foreigners at present residing in Germany and Austria receive visas in numbers proportionate to the total number of Wouldbe emigrants in each Zone.
- 2. At first examination, the French requests appear to be reasonable and I would propose to return a favourable answer to them in view of the importance which we attach to securing French co-operation in this matter.

We recognise that (b) will mean that the major part of the small quota for Palestine will go to the American Zene, but the numbers are small in any case and there seems much to be said for adhering to the principle of fair distribution.

the French Government a reply on these points during the discussions on illegal immigration which are to be held in Paris on May 12th. Please send your reply by immediate telegram and repeat it to Paris.

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61805

FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Duff Cooper. No. 324

D. 10.9 p.m. 25th April 1947. R. 8.40 p.m. 26th April 1947.

25th April 1947.

AAA

E 3481

IMMEDIATE.

RESTRICTED.

My telegram No. 321

Illegal Jewish immigration.

You will see that note makes no reference to reduction of quota, control of ships leaving in ballast or refusal of oil bunkers. These were either refused by Council of Ministers or (in case of last mentioned) not put up by Ministry on the ground that it had no chance of acceptance. Nor does note speak of holding discussions with us.

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs have however agreed to discuss matter with us and to consider any proposals we wish to press. They suggested that this question should also be discussed with our Delegation to the talks on displaced persons which are to be held here on 28th and 29th April.
- M. Bousquet made it very clear to His Majesty's Minister that if we were to get anything more out of the French Government on this subject it would depend on our own willingness to discuss in a sympathetic manner French proposal for emigration of German labour from Germany. (See my immediately following telegram). This matter was vital for France and Ministry felt justified in appealing to spirit of alliance for a fair hearing from us just as we had done in respect of Jews. Minister for Foreign Affairs was in a minority in the Cabinet in desiring to meet us and needed some more ammunition with which to persuade his colleagues to reconsider it.
- Although this form of reasoning may not altogether appeal to you I would draw your attention to the useful concessions which French Government have made especially in agreeing to check the authenticity of collective visas. It is also certain that Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs has fought hard for us and I have sent him message of appreciation. APR

61805

32003 F.O.P.

3. 133

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on,

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Duff Cooper No. 527 D. 10.58 p.m. 25th April, 1947

25th April, 1947

R. 2.15 a.m. 26th April. 1947

uuuuu

E 3482

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

24 APR

Following for Minister of State from Ashley Clarke.

Illegal Jewish immigration.

Many thanks for your message. Ambassador has been away sick for some weeks but I have been pressing the French Government hard in his absence. You will see present position from my telegrams Nos. 321 and 524.

- 2. French Government have made an effort to meet us and I have some hope that in discussion we may make further progress. But as you will know from our earlier telegrams there is stiff opposition on the part of Socialist members of the Government. I spoke strongly to the Prime Minister himself (who is a Socialist) when he dined to meet the Lord President on 21st April. I found him somewhat unresponsive.
- 3. I am glad that Secretary of State has authorised discussion of French proposal for emigration of German labour since this will help to create favourable atmosphere for further discussion of Jewish problem.



178	E	E 3496 134
	PALESTINE	28 APR
Registry E3496/48/31. TELEGRAM FROM No. Dated Received in Registry 25. QV 21, 1947	Holin British Lie Consunt 120 Jeans and leaving SFA whene they soyeet to am Polyters.	
	ADDRESSED ALGIERS	
Last Paper.	(Minutes.	.,
References.		13 Apr - 28
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32003 F.O.P

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1./35

FROM TUNIS TO ALGIERS

His Majesty's Consul-General No. 7 April 25th, 1947.

R. 11.15 p.m. April 25th, 1947.

April 25th, 1947.

Repeated to FOREIGN OFFICE No. 25 (for communication to Malta)

SSSSS

British Vice Consul Sfax learns from reliable source that 120 Jews are leaving Sfax for Algiers where they expect to embark shortly for Palestine.

2. Foreign Office please transmit to Beeswing Malta.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Malta]

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat]

E 3496

28 APR

E3513 /G Wilskine •1947 EASTERN 28 APR 1947 # 3513 H8 Illegal lunigration. The Roso Chancello states that the Fo Munte: Royal Lary can legally seite a dereign ship on high seas in the Nu. Recket modificamean campine illegal unimprous, provided that the doubent of the glog Hpil 2st. State has been obtained. Last Paper. (Minutes.) £3420 The Lord Chancellor made it clear that his opinion concerned only the legal aspect of this case and that he assumed that a final decision References. regarding the actual arrest and diversion of illegal immigrant ships with the consent of the flag state would have to be taken by the Cabinet. Before the matter goes to the Cabinet, Mr. Beckett may care to consider the point raised at the meeting in the Lord Chancellor's room whether the oral assurance given by the Honduranian M.F.A. that his Government would not object to the inter-(Print.) ception of vessels under the Honduranian flag suspected of being involved in the illegal immigrant traffic (see E. 2879/48/G) is a sufficient basis for our action our whether our representatives should be told to 2) win by Hi Bokell seavre written agreement in such cases. Ja Aper Mrs. Beins C.0 G.S. Beith 134 May 29th April, 1947. Tel) Tequeigalpaliz Mr. Evans (for Mr. Beckett). m4408 I Thunk that Tel No 12 in #2879 B) Addin en sufficient provided to that for Forter makes a minute of 2 Hay his conversal con with the MEA and Send: the talling a capy for accordand to MAN accepts the record @ wis clean from the (Index.) It invalo that who the (Action completed.) MEA Marener Couler rec Sheps on the Hondinamean Regentiar or at anyrato Mo vered named in para 3 Next, Paper.

E3549

(E3943)

3047# F.O.P.

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61805

? instruct Mr Fowler to act as indicated by Mr Beckett so that we may be covered if we decide to take action. Stratt tel.

12 J. Beins Apr. 30

Attach tel. as sent and have

fair copies (say 6) of M

Besnett's minute made. M

But the guestion is now dead

(See Gen. 180 | 1st meeting)

M Eyans/m Beenest

135.53ein5 May 3

The Colonial Secretary No ude Round seem to house was his snapestion. parting much post of the asimually home graway within had argument. be may hous request; en the fortine & shall be free le agree muficire when me gar them. he shall protably agree anyway askedid in 1924 mer ligher Smuggling.

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61805

Minutes.

colse

Eastern Department.

Illegal Immigration into Palestine.

At a meeting in his room this afternoon at which the Admiralty and the Colonial Office as well as the Foreign Office were represented, the Lord Chancellor expressed the opinion that, on the legal issues involved, H.M.G. should be safe against successful claims, if the Royal Navy seized a foreign ship on the high seas in the Mediterranean carrying illegal immigrants to Palestine, provided that the consent of the flag state had been obtained. The essential thing was that we should be able to prove that the flag state had given a consent which covered the seizure in the particular case. It was not necessary that there should be a treaty or even letters or exchanges of notes, but we must be confident that, if the matter were questioned afterwards, we could prove that the flag state had in fact consented to that seizure. So far as international governmental claims were concerned, the flag state was entitled, under international law, to seize its own ships on the high seas, and, by consenting to H.M.G. seizing the ship, the flag state put H.M.G. in its own position as regards this particular seizure. So far as private claims brought in the courts of this country were concerned, the defence of "act of state" should be successful, seeing that the act complained of would have been done outside British territory and in relation to persons who were not British subjects. Ships which had been removed from their registry should not be seized and we should cease urging governments to take these ships off their registers.

> was Breakt 25th April, 1947

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Eastern Department.

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28 APR 1947

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wassall

25th April, 1947.

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The Cot Adminally Should have copies of the seems of the meeting with the And Chandler Jule som top rayale the 2Cis Sometany fallere him that Rode askedone to make therecon 4 that the mortles es academic for the moment as the proposal hackeen touned raw for reacon prolices

WRITTEN 田田

NOTHING

Registry No. E 3513/48/G

J. G. S. B.

Tegucigalpa.

Telegram.

No. . 12

Cypher Departmental No.

Copy to: Admiralty Colonial Office M.I. 5.

(usual/names)

April, 1947. Despatched

IMPORTANT

Your telegram No. 12 [of April 2nd: Jewish illegal immigration].

We may decide to take advantage of the offer made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs (paragraph 1 of your telegram) and it is therefore desirable to have a written record of this. you have not already done so, you should make a record of your conversation and send the Minister a copy for his acceptance. Record should, if possible. make it clear that the Minister for Foreign Affairs' statement covers all ships on the Honduranean registry or, failing that, the vessels named in paragraph 3 of your telegram.

E**3513/48/G** Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO TEGUCIGALPA

No. 12

30th April, 1947.

D. 10. 45 p.m. 30th April, 1947.

2222

IMPORTANT

Your telegram No. 12 [of April 2nd: Jewish illegal immigration].

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Reference: PUBLIC RECORD 37 OFFICE, 61805

C. O. S. (47) 57 My 9 april 23nd.

PALESTINE - ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION 3513 Keep with property (Previous Reference: C.O.S. (47) 49th Mtg. Min. 1) My why

THE COMMITTEE took note of a letter from the Colonial Office agreeing that the responsibility for representing to the Ministry of Transport the case for the provision of ships for the transfer of illegal immigrants to Cyprus should be the responsibility of the Colonial Office, and giving an outline of the present position.

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C.O.S. (47) 5-8 th ring of Ophier 25-14 / 144

PALESTINE - ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

(Previous Reference: C.O.S.(47) 57th Meeting Minute 8).

In anticipation of instructions the War Office, in consultation with the Admiralty, have been invited to examine and report on a telegram from the Commanders-in-Chief, Middle East, reporting that the present available lift was inadequate for the transportation of illegal immigrants to Cyprus and that further shipping was therefore essential.

* (154/CCL)

enter green/45

7. WAS 1944

coposals to the Cabinet that in G. (46) 454 1 2 de coposals to the Cabinet that Cossandi g mixers of the chips should be given authority to aspest on the high seas certain specified categories of vessels aspected of carrying illegal design innations of this alestine. The Cabinet (Cabinet 104 (46), conclusion (5)), as reved that the legal implications of this proposal should be discussed by the Lord Chancellor with the legal divisors of the foreign office and the desirability and finally, as a result of the lard Chancellor's pointon. (C. (48) 465), I did not pursue the above proposals.

- 2. Since that time, we have been considering a revised proposals strongly advocated by the Colonial colinical amproved by the foreign diffice, to the effect that him sense any like it is important chips elither.
 - (A) WHOSE flag State has agreed to interception
 - (b) whose registration certificate has been withdrean at our request.
- should be sought on the legality in interest toned law of these proposals. Seprementatives of separtments have the efore been in consult them with the lord thence lor, and at a meeting with them on Soth April he gave his opinion that the proposal at (a) in pursuance a above would not be open to objection on the ground of liegality. But agreed that the proposal at (b) ought not to be pursuad.
- The ard Chancellor made it clear that has only and not of policy, on which a decision has still to be made. I need not believe by setting out at length the arguments for this policy and the objections which were put forward by the Admiralty, with both of which you are well acquainted. Now that we have the Chancellor malange on the legal position, have I yar permission to authorise the are set on the high seas of illegal

/walport

immigrant ships whose flag state has agreed to interception whenever the Naval Authorities on the spot are ablue to do so? Or would you prefer the matter to be considered again by the Cabinet.

- 5. The matter is one of some urgency, as should the proposal be approved, there is an exceptionally large immigrant ship, the PRESIDENT WARFIELD, which it is possible (though by no means certain) we may be able to intercept on the high seas.
- 6. I am sending copies of this minute to Jowitt, Alexander, Bevin and Creech Jones.

30th April, 1947.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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Following document(s) retained in the

Department of origin under Section 3 (4)

of the Public Records Act, 1958

E3531/48/31

61805

32003 F.O.P

E 3533/148

Forwarded with the Compliments

of the British Embassy,

Washington, D. C.

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

22nd April 1947

22nd April 1947

Ref: 217/20/47

Dear Secretariat,

We enclose herein a story published in the newspaper "P.M." on April 20th by a member of the crew of the "BEN HECHT". You will see that a number of allegations are made against British troops, both on the ship itself and in Cyprus. This story may be brought up from time to time and any material which you could let us have refuting these accusations would be most helpful.

We are sending a copy of this letter to the Eastern Department, Foreign Office.

Yours ever,

CHARCERY

Secretariat, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Jerusalem.

22nd April 1947

Befr 217/20/47

Dear Secretariat,

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CHANCERY

Secretariat ine High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Jerusalem.

OFFICE, 61805

(Liebman, lunite, was a of the refug intercepted r

Ret

The World (Continued)

PM, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1947

'Ben Hecht' Purser Poses as Refugee, Tells of Life on Cyprus

MARVIN LIEBMAN (Liebman, 24-year-old Brooklynite, was a member of the crew of the refugee ship Ben Hecht intercepted recently off Palestine

attended New York University's School of Education, served with the Army Air Corps in Italy and Africa for two and a half years, is now a free lance writer but hopes to continue with repatriation work).

camp as, in British terminology, an "illegal Jewish immigrant." I lived as one of these immigrants, and ex- Their Eyes Shining perienced thier fears and hopes,

their defeats and their triumphs. fighting only two years before.

For me the story started in October of last year when my mother received a letter from the only person who escaped the slaughter of others Jews from that vicinity, were happy. There was singing.

structive, something active. I went up to the American League For A his head. Free Palestine and asked to be as-I have jsst returned from signed to one of their ships en- heade dtoward the soldiers. For a gaged in transporting Jews from moment I thought that the British I spent nearly four weeks Europe to Palestine. I was as- would fire. A young man, who in a Birtish concentration signed as purser on the Ben Hecht.

I had pictured these refugees as tired, old, and afraid. The first time I saw the mask of diplomacy and I saw them I learned differently. "correctness" stripped from the We were at a port in southern Soldiers Use Clubs British to replaced by something Europe. On a brutally cold day that was startingly like the face of toward the end of February the the people the refugees had been refugees arrived. They were grouped together, waiting to board the ship. They stood straight, their eyes shining with courage and faith in the future.

The ship was crowded and unthe Jewish population of her home comfortable. We carried about 650 town in Poland. The letter de- passengers. The crowded condiscribed vividly how my aunts and tions, the discomfort didn't seem uncles, in addition to hundreds of to matter to the people. They were Spotted by

British Planes

deck. She lay flat on her back, the sun beating down on her face. One of the doctors or the last of of the doctors on the ship, a passenger, stood over her, waiting. At Used in Deportations 10 a.m. two British warplanes zoomed over us. We were spotted! The passengers ran to the rails and tain pen, and money were taken raised their fists at the planes, fro mme. No receipt was given. I weeping helpless tears of rage and never saw them again. There was

ing illegal immigrants. If you try was hit on the back and pushed speakers: "We know you are carryto resist us we will not hesitate to along. use our guns."

Ship Tries to Make A Run for It

We had only one chance in a million to get away, but we tried it. We headed towards the coast of Falestine, planning to stay in international waters until night came.

Refind-lease. We entered a large where cage and were pushed down a flight of steep iron stairs to the hold below. There were approximately 200 crowded into the room. national waters until night came, and then, under cover of darkness, Arrival in Cyprus, make a run for the coast.

At 4:30 p.m., 13 miles off Pales-

by the British. He is a graduate | made to dig their own graves and | leveled machine guns. The people of New Utrecht High School and | then were buried alive in them. | sat silently, staring their hatred at There was one line in his letter the soldiers. Finally, the silence was that I won't forget. He wrote, "The earth of Europe burns our feet." broken by a man who could speak a little English. He went up to the I felt I had to do something contructive something active I went He was answered with a club to

The people rose up as one and fought as a partisan in the forests of Poland and Russia, shouted, "Not yet! Our day will come to fight. Wait until we have guns such as they. Our day will come, and we will not forget!" The people fell back and were silent once more.

To Keep Lines Moving

At 7:30 that night we arrived in Haifa. Those who were to disembark first were allowed on deck.

I saw several hundred British soldiers on the dock waiting for us. When the soldiers came on board to remove the passengers, each of the refugees began to resist, silently.

Two British soldiers, of the Red Devil Commando division came up to me, said: "Get moving, you Jew!" I sat there. I was clubbed over the head and shoulders and car-On March 9, at 9 a.m., one of ried down the gangway and thrown the pregnant women on board began to have labor pains. A space was cleared for her on the crowded deck. She law flat on her have labor pains as shoved into a large text and a shoved into a shoved into a shoved into a large text and a shoved into a large text and a shoved into a shoved into a large text and a shoved into a large text and a shoved into a shoved in

All my valuables, a watch, founan old man next to me. He had a At 11 a.m. two British destroyers came up and flanked our ship on both sides. We were 50 miles off the coast of Palactics. The same had a bushy gray beard, and in his arms he held his prayer book and prayer shawl. An English soldier grabbed the coast of Palactics. ships called to us over their loud-

We were shoved out of the tent and onto the British ship, the Empire Rival, an American Liberty ship given to the British under lend-lease. We entered a large wire

Behind Barbed Wire

At 4:30 p.m., 13 miles off Palestine, still in international waters, the two destroyers caught us in a vise. About a hundred Royal Marines, armed with machine guns, hand grenades, tear gas bombs, bayonets and lead-tipped clubs, jumped over our rails. Some carbus water boses We were forced to stand, as

The World (Continued)

CONTINUED)

To Cyprus

wire, was a prisoner of war camp, populated by captured German SS men. These men are used by the British to build the camps. They are good workers, having had plenty of experience in the building of concentration camps. As we drove in on the trucks, the Nazis laughed and shouted to us, taunting us.

My camp had about 3000 people in it. We lived in tin quonset huts. There were only enough cots for half of us. The rest slept on the ground. There was a kitchen for every 250 persons. The British gave us the food, and we prepared it ourselves. In the morning we had thin oatmeal without milk. For lunch there were potatoes. In the evening we ate black bread and weak tea. Two times a week we had an orange apiece.

Tanks Drive Through

Massed Children

On Wednesday, Mar. 12, an incident occurred that should be told. I was there when it happened. Once a day the people are allowed to cross a road, guarded by barbed wire and armed British solsoldiers, to visit each others camps.

On this day, about 50 young-sters, mostly under the age of 15, went from my camp to the other camp to watch a soccer game between their team and the team from the other camp. Our camp won. At 4 p.m., still flushed with victory, the youngsters returned. They stopped in the middle of the road to cheer their team.

Several British soldiers went into the crowd, clubs swinging, ordering them back to the camp. The children refused to move. More came into the crowd until there were about 200 in all. Three British heavy tanks came up and rode through the massed children, driving them back to the camp. Several were injured, and one little boy had his foot crushed under the treads of a tank.

The children formed themselves behind the barbed wire and started to throw rocks at the tanks. Tear gas was thrown in to us. I saw several boys pick up the whitehot tear gas bombs and throw them back at the British.

We Want Only to Go to Palestine'

An order was given to fire. I heard the bullets and thought they were being fired over our heads as a warning An eight-year-old girl, standing about three feet from me, bent over, and I saw blood spread over her chest. They were firing right into us. In all, five children were shot. The little girl died in a hospital two days later.

In all, I staged on Cyprus with these people for three weeks. At the end of this time I declared myself to be an American citizen. After a week of delay I was allowed to leave.

The people from my ship were gathered around the gate to bid

Refugee, Tells of Life

MARVIN LIEBMAN (Liebman, 24-year-old Brooklynite, was a member of the crew of the refrigee ship Ben Hecht intercepted recently off Palestine

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Spotted by **British Planes**

the pregnant women on board bedeck. She lay flat on her back, the shoved into a long tent and ordered sun beating down on her face. One to strip. I was sprayed with DDT. of the doctors on the ship, a pas- Lend-Lease Ship senger, stood over her, waiting. At Used in Deportations 10 a.m. two British warplanes zoomed over us. We were spotted! disappointment.

the coast of Palestine. The British ships called to us over their loudspeakers: "We know you are carrying illegal immigrants. If you try to resist us we will not hesitate to use our guns.'

Ship Tries to Make A Run for It

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moved. I saw the British play the water on her until she was forced "Death to the British Empire!" to crawl on her hands and knees And so we arrived to start our below the deck.

into a small room of the ship. Three camp, separated British soldiers watched us with only by barbed

by the British. He is a graduate of New Utrecht High School and then were buried alive in them. | leveled machine guns. The people sat silently, staring their hatred at a little English. He went up to the soldiers and said one word: "Why?" He was answered with a club to his head.

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We were shoved out of the tent and onto the British ship, the Empire Rival, an American Liberty ship given to the British under lend-lease. We entered a large wire we had only one chance in a million to get away, but we tried it. We headed towards the coast of lestine planning to stay in inter-

Behind Barbed Wire

We were forced to stand, as was stifling hot. We stood in this room for two nights and a day. Hard biscuits were thrown down to us twice during the voyage, and weak tea was distributed once.

At 10 a.m., on Mar. 11, we arrived in Cyprus. We were loaded onto trucks and headed towards herded below decks.

I heard the doctor shout that the local cour new home, Special Camp No. 66, Cyprus. On the way I saw the pregnant woman could not be Greek natives of Cyprus calling to

new lives behind British barbed Over 100 of us were crowded wire. Situated right next to our

wire, was a prisoner of war camp populated by captured German SS men. These men are used by the British to build the camps. They are good workers, having had plenty of experience in the building of concentration camps. As we drove in on the trucks, the Nazis laughed and shouted to us, taunting us.

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On Wednesday, Mar. 12, an incident occurred that should be told. I was there when it happened. Once a day the people are allowed to cross a road, guarded by barbed wire and armed British solsoldiers, to visit each others camps.

On this day, about 50 young-sters, mostly under the age of 15, went from my camp to the other camp to watch a soccer game between their team and the team from the other camp. Our camp won. At 4 p.m., still flushed with victory, the youngsters returned. They stopped in the middle of the road to cheer their team.

Several British soldiers went into the crowd, clubs swinging, ordering them back to the camp. The children refused to move. More came into the crowd until there were about 200 in all. Three British heavy tanks came up and rode through the massed children, driving them back to the camp. Several were injured, and one little boy had his foot crushed under the treads of a tank.

The children formed themselves behind the barbed wire and started to throw rocks at the tanks. Tear gas was thrown in to us. I saw several boys pick up the whitehot tear gas bombs and throw them back at the British.

'We Want Only to Go to Palestine'

An order was given to fire. I heard the bullets and thought they were being fired over our heads as a warning An eight-year-old girl, standing about three feet from me, bent over, and I saw blood spread over her chest. They were firing right into us. In all, five children were shot. The little girl died in a hospital two days later.

In all, I staged on Cyprus with these people for three weeks. At the end of this time I declared myself to be an American citizen. After a week of delay I was allowed to leave.

The people from my ship were gathered around the gate to bid me farewell. A committee of three came up to me to speak for the rest. They shook my hand and kissed me.

"Tell them in America of what you saw," they said. "Tell them that we appreciate the clothes, and the food, and the money they have sent us in the past, but tell them that we don't want these things. We want only to go to Eretz, to Palestine. That is our life."

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United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,

EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE,

Talephon 3090

E 35 324 APR 1947

11, PORTLAND PLACE,
LONDON, W.1.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

Dear In miheil

April 1947.

In the absence of Sir Humfrey it falls to me to answer your letter to him of 16th April concerning the care of Jewish refugees in ## Italy.

I should say that this subject was discussed at length in Rome on 7th April between H.M. Ambassador and Sir George Rendel on the one side and the Director General, Sir Humfrey, the U.N.R.R.A. Chief of Mission in Italy and myself on the other.

As was explained to Sir Noel Charles the Administration, under its present directives, which have been laid before the Central Committee and the Council, accepts for care and maintenance refugees of Jewish faith although these may have left their country of origin at a date subsequent to the cessation of hostilities. The responsibility for the control of movement of such refugees between different countries, however, lies, not with the Administration but with the Governments of the territories whose frontiers they may cross, or in the case of occupied territories, of the Allied Military Authorities.

Sir Noel Charles was informed that the Administration would be grateful for evidence of assistance given by representatives of U.N.R.R.A. in encouraging the movement of Jewish illegal immigrants to Palestine and I understand that the U.N.R.R.A. Chief of Mission in Italy is now awaiting the information which Sir Noel has undertaken to provide.

Sir Noel was further informed that, should the Italian Government institute a frontier control over displaced persons and refugees entering its territories, the Administration would be prepared to co-operate by reporting to the Italian authorities any displaced persons or refugees received in its camps who were not provided with the requisite Government entry or residence permits. It would be for the Italian Government then to decide what action they wished to take regarding such categories.

I should add that the difficulties of the Italian Government in this matter would be materially relieved if the Allied Military Authorities in the Zones contiguous to the Italian frontiers exercised a more stringent control over the movements to which you / refer.

The Right Hon. Hector McNeil, P.C., M.P., Minister of State, Foreign Office, S.W.1.

Jours Sincerely,
I.P., Wary

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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Piece 6/805

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E3535/48/31

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E 353 Coming Street, S.W.1.

76021/46A/47 29 AR

26 April, 1947.

Dear Beith.

I understand from Fitzgerald that you wished to have our views on the letter from British Embassy, Athens of 21st February (your reference E. 1807/48/G) on the subject of nine Jews arrested by the Greek authorities from the ship "Ada". From the circumstances of that case and other information it appears that the Jews in question were in fact connected with the illegal immigration organisation and that considerable dismay was caused to their friends and themselves by the arrests. long been suspect as a contact ship between the various illegal posts in the Mediterranean but has not itself attempted to land immigrants on the coast of Palestine. I understand from Scherr at M. I. 5 that nothing has been heard of its activities for the past months, and perhaps its owners have taken fright after the arrests.

It appears from the Embassy letter that there are no legal grounds in Greece for detaining the organisers of illegal immigration into Palestine who otherwise commit no offence: and this position, which confronts us throughout Europe and America, must unfortunately be accepted. Also even if such a course were legally possible, we doubt if there would be any advantage in having Jews suspected prima facie of attempting to enter Palestine illegally handed over to us. Since our main concern is to

J.G.S. BEITH, ESQ.

Reference:

RECEIVED IN C.B.

28 APR 1947

SENT TO DEPT.

stop the sailing of illegal immigrants ships from European ports, it might perhaps be best to confine our representations to the Greek Government to the cases of suspect ships asking for the cancellation of their registry and if necessary a ban on their sailing, and to any suspicious movement of Jews in Greece that may occur. The fact that no illegal ship has sailed from a Greek port since the "Henriette Szold" in July 1946 and dismay caused by the "Ada" incident tend to show that the organisers of the traffic are turning their main efforts towards other countries than Greece.

(J.D. HIGHAM)

John Whigham

Reference:

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Registry
No. E 3536/48/31
J. E. C.
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Praft.

Chancery, Athens.

(From Eastern Department)

FOREIGN OFFICE, s. W. 1./)
12 May 1947.

OUT FILE

Dear Chancery,

reply before to your letter (46/49/47) of the 21st February about Jawish illegal immigration to Palestine and, in particular, the subject of the 9 Jews arrested by the Greek authorities from the ship "Ada". From the cincumstances of that case and other information it appears that the Jews in question were in fact connected with the illegal immigration erganisation and that considerable dismay was caused to their griends and themselves by the arrests. The "Ada" has long been suspect as a contact ship between the various illegal posts in the Mediterranean, but has not itself been used attmepted to land immigrants on the coast We understand from a confidential of Palestine. source that nothing has been heard of itsactivities for several months; and perhaps its owners have maken fright after the arrests.

We are sorry not to have been able to

legal grounds in Greece for detaining the organisers of illegal immigration into Palestine who otherwise commit no offence.

This position, which confronts us throughout Europe and America, must unfortunately be accepted. Even if such a course were legally possible, we doubt it there would be any advantage in having Jews suspected prima facie of attempting to enter Palesting illegally handed over to us.

Our principse object is to prevent the sailing/

sailing of illegal immigrant ships from European We suggest, therefore, that your ports. representations to the Greek Government should bear upon suspect ships rather than individuals and should request the cancellation of Greek registry (where applicable) and the prohibition of their sailing. Our despatch No. 280 lost. Hay contains detailed suggestions as to the legal basis of such representations. The fact that no illegal ship has sailed from a Greek port since the "Henriette Szold" in July, 1946 and the dismay caused by the "Ada" incident tends to show that the organisers of the traffic are turning their mann efforts hay be using a number of Greece thingh then yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

B May 6

Westropen

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FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

12th May, 1947.

(E 3536/48/31) SECRET Dear Chancery,

We are sorry not to have been able to reply before to your letter (46/49/47) of the 21st February about Jewish illegal immigration to Palestine and the 9 Jews arrested by the Greek authorities from the ship "Ada". There seems no doubtthe Jews in question were in fact connected with the illegal immigration traffic and that considerable dismay was caused to their friends and themselves by the arrests. The "Ada" has long been suspect as a contact ship between the various illegal posts in the Mediterranean, but has not itself been used to land immigrants on the coast of Palestine. We understand from a confidential source that nothing has been heard of her for several months; perhaps her owners have taken fright after the arrests.

We quite appreciate that there are no legal grounds in Greece for detaining the organisers of their traffic who commit no other offence. This position, which confronts us throughout Europe and America, must unfortunately be accepted. Even if such a course were legally possible, we doubt if there would be any advantage in having Jews who are suspected prima facic of attempting illegally to enter Palestine handed over to us.

Our principal object is to prevent the sailing of illegal im igrant ships from European ports. We suggest, therefore, that your representations to the Greek Government should bear upon suspect ships

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Athens.

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rather/

rather than individuals and should request the cancellation of Greek registry (where applicable) and the prohibition of their sailings. Our despatch No. 280 of 10th May contains detailed suggestions as to the legal basis of such representations. The fact that no illegal ship has sailed from a Greek port since the "Henriette Szold" in July, 1946 tends to show that the organisers of the traffic are not at present concentrating on Greece though they may be using a number of Greek ships.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

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Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.

26 April, 1947.

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76021/46A/47

Dear Beith,

Please refer to your letter E. 2716/48/31 addressed to Ivimy, a copy of which was sent to me, and the enclosed telegrams from His Majesty's Ambassador, Rome. In Ambassador's telegram No. 756 we notice that the Secretary General of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the inadequacy of the Italian police force makes proper surveillance of Jewish illegal movements impossible. In these circumstances it may perhaps be of assistance if the Italian authorities' attention were to be directed towards certain specific areas which are thought to be used I understand from Scherr at M. 1.5 for the traffic. that Camps maintained for Jewish migrants at the following places are suspected on very good grounds of being staging or embarkation posts for millegal immigrants: the Camps at Bari, Brindisi, Ostia, and Cinnicitta, near Civita Vecchia.

No doubt the existence of these Camps is already well known to the Italian authorities but a particularly close watch upon movements in them and the adjacent posts might perhaps hinder the illegal organisation's plans for the summer months.

The Italian authorities might also be urged, if you see no objection, to place under surveillance the ship "Vrissi" (ex-Lady Vagrant) of 440 G.R.T. which

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RECORD

J. G. S. BEITH, ESQ.

is at present lying in Genoa Harbour under the This ship was recently sold to Italian flag. an Italian named Ravano, a colleague of D'Andrias, and is strongly suspect of being destined for the illegal traffic.

We would be grateful to know of your views on the possibility of taking useful action along the lines indicated above.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Scherr at M. I. 5 and Dodds at the Admiralty.

Yours sincerely,

(J. D. HIGHAM')

Top Secret. Secret. Restricted. Open.

Draft

The Chancery, Rome.

OUT FILE MYNED IATE FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

5 May, 1947.

Dear Chancery,

Please refer to your telegram No. 756 in which you reported that the Secretary General of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs had complained that the inadequacy of the Italian Police Force made proper surveillance of Jewish illegal movements impossible. In these circumstances it may perhaps be of assistance if the Italian authorities 'attention were to be directed towards certain specific areas which are thought to be used for the traffic.

- 2. We have received information from a confidential source that camps maintained for From: Eastern Department Jewish immigrants at the following places are suspected on very good grounds of being staging or embarkation posts for illegal immigrants: the camps at Bari, Brindisi, Ostia, and Cimmicita near Civitavecchia. CIVITA VECCHIA.
 - 3. No doubt the existence of these camps is already well known to the Italian authorities but a particularly close watch upon movements in them and the adjacent posts might perhaps hinder the illegal organisations' plans for the summer months.
 - The Italian authorities might also be urged, if you see no objection, to place under surveillance the ship "Vrissi" (ex LADY VAGRANT) of 440 G.R.T. which is at present lying in Genoa Harbour under the Italian flag. This ship was recently sold to an Italian named Ravano, a colleague of D'Andrias, and is strongly suspected of being destined for the illegal traffic.

Se me further informed that
The yeals bound in Rome, a certain
KOEN, is assisting the organismical
implicated in the odd proposed
without to emborle gens on lite
attempt to emborle gens on lite
The "VRISSI". We would be
grateful if your numericante the
alleged complicity of KOEN.

Jours ever
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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S. W. 1.

(E 3538/48/31). SECRET_ 5th May, 1947.

IMMEDIATE

Dear Chancery,

Please refer to your telegram No. 756 in which you reported that the Secretary General of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs had complained that the inadequacy of the Italian Police Force made proper surveillance of Jewish illegal movements impossible. In these circumstances it might perhaps be of assistance if the Italian authorities attention were to be directed towards certain specific areas which are thought to be used for the traffic.

- 2. We have received information from a confidential source that camps maintained for Jewish immigrants at the following places are suspected on very good grounds of being staging or embarkation posts for illegal immigrants: Bari, Brindisi, Ostia, and Cinnicitta near Civita Vecchia.
- No doubt the existence of these camps is already well known to you and to the Italian authorities but a particularly close watch upon movements in them and the adjacent posts might perhaps hinder the illegal organisations plans for the summer months.
- 4. The Italian authorities might also be urged, if you have not already done so to place under surveillance the ship "Vrissi" (ex Lady Vagrant) of 440 G.R.T. which is at present lying in Genoa Harbour under the Italian flag. This ship was recently sold to an Italian named Ravano, a colleague of D'Andria, and is strongly suspected of being destined for the illegal traffic.
- We are further informed that the Greek Consul in Rome, a certain Koen, is implicated in the proposed attempt to emberk Jews on the "Vrissi". We would be grateful if you would investigate the alleged complicity of Koen.

Yours ever, EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Rome.

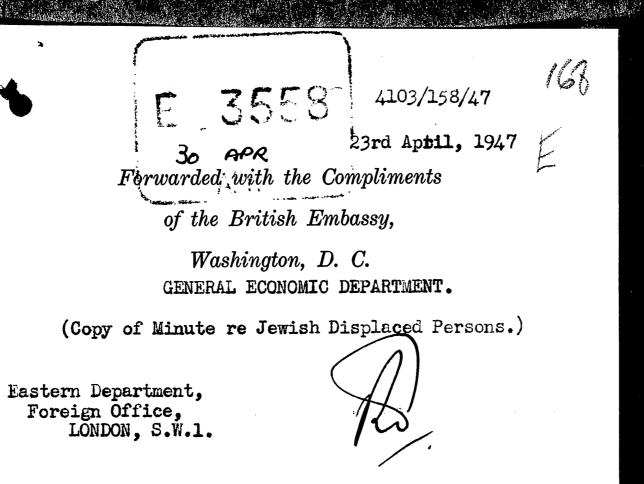
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E3539/48/31



Ref: 4103/194/47

MINUTE SHEET

Mr. Bromley

I have spoken to Colonel Katzin regarding the approach made by the Minister of State to General Gale in London in the matter of illegal immigration from Italy of displaced persons receiving UNRRA help. He said that when he was in Italy in October and November of last year he had found that the position regarding Jewish displaced persons the unsatisfactory. The camps in Southern Italy from where apparently any illegal immigration would take place, were not camps in the proper sense of the word but consisted of villages which had been taken over by the military authorities for this surpose and eventually handed over to UNRRA. The Jews moved about a good deal in the area and were not subject to control; indeed UNRRA personnel had found it impossible even to keep proper records of the movement of displaced persons in and out of the comps and were always anticipating trouble with some physical danger to themselves. Colonel Katsin had even found that these displaced persons refused to work in the camps cleaning up the streets and houses and so forth in the manner in which displaced persons are required to work elsewhere, and that Mr. Keeney, head of the UNREA Mission in Italy, had, because of possible political repercussions in the United States, not forced a work policy on them but had allowed Class 2 UNRRA personnel to be used for the sort of service work that normally displaced persons do in other areas.

Colonel Katzin was of the opinion that the Jews had objected to any labour requirements because this would have resulted in records being kept and suspected that this was tied to illegal immigration. He had accordingly ordered the withdrawal of Class 2 personnel and the inposition of record requirements on his own authority - a course of action in which he was confirmed by Mayor La Guardia on his return. He did not, however, find evidence that any of the voluntary groups were themselves engaged in clandestine encouragement of illegal immigration, and that if this is true at all, he believes it to be the work of a few individuals and would certainly be contrary to the policy of the Mission. He emphasised, however, that the impossibility of control made it very difficult to carry out effective preventive measure. He added that the only group voluntarily assisting UNRRA which might be regarded as likely to be acting to encourage illegal immigration was a group of Palestinian volunteers who had been recruited by the military authorities and had consequently been transferred to UNRRA when the military authorities relinquished displaced persons responsibility.

I told Colonel Katzin that I did not wish to take this up with him formally until I was more fully informed of the approach made to General Gale. Colonel Katzin emphasized to me that the information he was giving me was on a personal basis but he felt that if there was clear evidence that personnel under the Administration's control were engaged in illegal movement the Administration would be prepared to take steps for their removal. He was not prepared to judge whether it would be necessary for the Administration to go to the Central Committee for this purpose.

The foregoing is probably not worth reporting by telegram but if you agree I might send a copy of this minute to the Refugee Department while we are waiting for a reply to our last telegram.

R. W. Jackling 18th April, 1947.

RMJ:im "

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BRITISH EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

CONFIDENTIA

23rd April, 1947.

with reference to your telegram No. 3672

of April 16th and our telegram in reply, I enclose
copy of a Minute written after I had had a conversation
with Colonel Katzin which may be of interest to you.

C. J. Edmonds, Esq., C.M.G., Refugee Department, Foreign Office, LONDON, S.W.1.

Ref: 4103/194/47

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R. W. Jackling 18th April, 1947. COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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Para lit 321 (E3480/48/31) FROM No. French why of Foreign affairs DatedReceived in Registry (Minutes.)Last Paper. 31-1-8 References. 15. Apr. 30 (Print.) (How disposed of.)

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(Action completed.)

Next Paper.

E 3582.

32003 F.O.P

 $_{
m HIS\ Majesty's}$ Ambassador at **Paris** H.M.P.S. of S. for F. presents his compliments to and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned A. documents.

British Embassy, Paris.

349

25th April , 194.7

Reference to previous correspondence:

Paris telegram 321 to Foreign Office of 25.4.47. Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

Copy of Note from M. Teitgen dated 24th April, 1947.

Illegal immigration to Palestine.

3479a 28711—1 (8)

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

Paris, le 24 Avril, 1947.

Direction des Conventions Administratives et Sociales.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Par note du 21 mars, Votre Excellence a bien voulu appeler mon attention sur l'admission en France des immigrants clandestins et sur leur départ à destination de la Palestine à partir des ports français.

Votre Excellence a bien voulu demander à cet égard au Gouvernement français de coopérer avec le Gouvernement britannique en prenant, dans l'esprit de l'alliance récemment signée, des dispositions en vue de contrôler sur le territoire français les mouvements des immigrants clandestins.

J'ai l'honneur de faire connaître à Votre Excellence qu'à la suite des entretiens qui ont eu lieu entre votre Ambassade et mes services, le Gouvernement français a décidé de renforcer dans les conditions suivantes les mesures de contrôle actuellement en vigueur en ce qui concerne le séjour et le départ des étrangers du territoire français:

1°- Le Gouvernement français a toujours appliqué la Convention Internationale du 31 mai 1929 pour la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer et exercé son contrôle conformément à l'article 54 de cette Convention ainsi qu'aux articles 12 et 21 de la loi française du 15 juin 1933 mise en vigueur en vue de l'application de cette Convention.

Dans la mesure où la déclaration règlementaire de partance des navires quittant les ports français a été fournie, les vérifications prévues par les textes ci-dessus ont été effectuées. Les enquêtes faites ont révélé que certains des bâtiments mentionnés dans les notes de l'Ambassade de Grande-Bretagne à Paris, tels que le "San Dimitrio" à la Ciotat, ont embarqué des passagers sans procéder aux formalités règlementaires.

Un autre bâtiment, l'"Ulua", a été, lors de son escale au Havre, visité et trouvé en règle, compte tenu du nombre de passagers à bord, au moment où la visite a eu lieu. L'"Ulua", qui avait chargé ses passagers en Suède au moment de la visite, a, ultérieurement, embarqué frauduleusement, sur un point isolé des côtes nord-africaines (Lapérouse), où le contrôle est pratiquement impossible, des passagers supplémentaires.

En outre, il résulte de renseignements dignes de foi parvenus à la connaissance des Autorités françaises que plusieurs des navires mentionnés dans les notes de l'Ambassade auraient embarqué, après les visites règlementaires françaises, des passagers sur des points déserts du littoral corse ainsi qu'à Naples.

Le Gouvernement français donne les instructions nécessaire en vue d'assurer le renforcement du contrôle prévu par la Convention du 31 mai 1929. Il se propose de faire connaître aux Gouvernements dont les bâtiments battent le pavillon, l'obligation où il se trouve d'assurer strictement l'application des dispositions de la Loi française du 15 juin 1933, et à cet effet de renforcer le contrôle de la sécurité des passagers.

En conséquence, tous les capitaines des bâtiments battant le pavillon des nations signataires de la Convention devront présenter aux autorités françaises les certificats de sécurité prévus par l'article 54 de celle-ci.

Son Excellence

M. Duff Cooper, Ambassadeur de Grande-Bretagne, à PARIS.

Le/

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Le Gouvernement français compte d'autre part faire effectuer, à bord des navires, appartenant à des nations non signataires de la Convention, les visites nécessaires. L'attention des Services français compétents a été spécialement L'attention des contrôles de sécurité nécessaires à bord des appelée en vue des contrôles de sécurité nécessaires à bord des bâtiments "Archangelos", "President Warfield" et "Anal", actuellement dans le port de Marseille.

- 20- Le Gouvernement français prescrit à tous les préfets de subordonner l'octroi du visa de sortie français sur passeport collectif à la vérification préalable par le Ministère passeport collectif à la vérification préalable par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et les Ambassades et Légations intéressées, de l'authenticité des visas d'entrée dans les pays d'accueil, des étrangers qui désirent quitter le territoire français à destination de ces pays d'accueil.
- 70 Avant d'examiner l'application de dispositions relatives au refoulement des étrangers entrés illégalement en France, le Gouvernement français doit s'assurer que les pays sur le territoire desquels ces étrangers résidaient, sont disposés à les accueillir à nouveau. Cette disposition vise tout à les accueillir à nouveau. Cette disposition vise tout spécialement les zones occidentales de l'Allemagne et de l'Autriche spécialement les zones occidentales de l'Allemagne et de l'Autriche dans lesquelles les immigrants clandestins en Palestine résidaient pour la plupart avant leur entrée en France.

A cet égard, le Gouvernement français serait désireux de recevoir du Gouvernement britannique la garantie que le Commandement de la zone anglaise d'Allemagne sera disposé à acceuillir les immigrants dont il s'agit.

Une démarche analogue est effectuée auprès du Gouvernement amériain. De leur côté, les Commandements des zones françaises d'Allemagne et d'Autriche seront saisis de la question.

Le Gouvernement français ne doute pas que la mise en application des dispositions qui précèdent ne soit de nature à éviter le retour des incidents signalés dans la note britannique du 21 mars.

Il souhaiterait qu'à cette occasion, le Gouvernement britannique assurât l'application du contingent d'immigration en Palestine dans des conditions permettant aux étrangers, le actuellement résidant dans les zones d'Allemagne et d'Autriche, de bénéficier de visas proportionnellement à l'effectif des candidats bénéficier dans chacune des zones considérées.

Je tiens à signaler, en terminant, à Votre Excellence, que les dispositions ci-dessus indiquées seront appliquées à tous les étrangers en France sans aucune discrimination, de race, de langue ou de religion./.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

(signé) T.J. Teitgen.